# Brazil DA – US Brazil Relations version

### Thesis – US and Brazil cultivating relationship now, plan ruptures relationship or shifts focus from Brazil, US Brazil relations good

### 1nc US Brazil Relations Good DA

#### Uniqueness – US Brazil Relations at crossroads

**Bodman and Wolfensohn, Chairs Independent Task Force CFR, 2011**

(Samuel W. Bodman and James D. Wolfensohn, Chairs; Julia E. Sweig, Project Director

“Global Brazil and U.S.-Brazil Relations” Independent Task Force Report No. 66 CAIO accessed tm 7/9)

Brazil and the United States are now entering a period that has¶ great potential to solidify a mature friendship, one that entails everdeepening¶ trust in order to secure mutual benefits. This kind of relationship¶ requires the two countries to move beyond their historic¶ oscillation between misinterpretation, public praise, and rebuke, and¶ instead approach both cooperation and inevitable disagreement with¶ mutual respect and tolerance.

#### Link – unilateral action in the region by the US harms relations

**Meiman, 2009**

(Kellie, “The Possibility of Partnership”, Center for American Progress, March, <http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2009/03/pdf/brazil.pdf>, accessed on 7/10/13, BT)

The combination of Brazil’s clear emergence on the world stage and the United States’ need to reassert itself as a multilateralist creates potential to forge a partnership born of ¶ overlapping interests. This is a moment when both Brazil and the United States need to ¶ prove themselves. Brazil needs to show that it is prepared to make hard decisions tied to ¶ the role of global stakeholder, as it has done in Haiti by maintaining a critical peacekeeping presence in the troubled Caribbean nation. And the United States must show that the era of U.S. unilateralism is over. Today, Brazil is more outward looking from a diplomatic and business perspective than at any point in its history, and would make a beneficial partner for the United States as we confront the next four years. To bear fruit, however, the relationship must be built on a positive, well-coordinated agenda, not as a reaction to difficult regional and global circumstances. Active maintenance of this initiative must come from the highest levels of both governments, without sacrificing the autonomy of each country’s foreign policy. Even though Brazil will not agree with the United States on every issue, it is in the United States’ interest to forge a cooperative, bilateral relationship. Brazil has much to contribute in regard to integrating emerging powers and technologies into international frameworks, as well as an active interest in growing its global stakeholder role. Brazil should be encouraged to seize this mantle in a meaningful way.¶

#### C internal link and impact – US Brazil relations key to solving myriad of problems – promoting free markets, ensuring security, countering China and countering regional problems

Kurtz, The Daily Northwestern Columnist, 2013, Michael, “Kurtz: U.S.-Brazil relations show it takes two to samba”, The Daily NorthWestern, February 20, 2013, <http://dailynorthwestern.com/2013/02/20/opinion/kurtz-u-s-brazil-relation-show-it-takes-two-to-samba/>, 7/10/13, JG

These issues are all certainly worthy of conversation. However, when the world beyond our shores is discussed in this country, one hears nary a mention of Latin America — nor, more specifically, its most powerful nation, Brazil, which recently surpassed the United Kingdom to become the world’s sixth-largest economy. Should this blase attitude continue to seize the policy-makers and thought leaders of the future, the U.S. could miss out on what could be one of the most valuable and mutually beneficial international relationships of this century.¶ Self-interest should provide plenty of opportunities for bilateral cooperation, as Congressional Research Service reports show that Brazil could soon become one of the world’s five biggest oil and gas producers. This boost — coupled with enormous American demand (it remains the world’s biggest consumer) — means the US will likely import much more Brazilian oil in the coming decades.¶ The benefits of drawing more heavily on Brazilian oil supplies would include decreasing dependence on unreliable allies such as Saudi Arabia, counterbalancing China’s increasing involvement in a traditionally American sphere of influence and securing a constant source of energy while fracking and oil-sand extraction approach full technological maturity.¶ There is definitely room for improvement. Brazil is only our 10th biggest supplier, even though it is a stable democracy with enormous offshore oil reserves that could contain as many as 123 billion barrels, more than twice the number estimated in previous government reports.¶ Brazil could, in return, negotiate for improved U.S. funding for counternarcotic operations in the dangerous tri-border region it shares with Argentina and Paraguay, more counterterrorism support ahead of both the 2014 World Cup and 2016 Olympics, or even a seat on the United Nations Security Council.¶ The latter is of particular interest to Brazilian president Dilma Rousseff. This prospect has given President Barack Obama pause, however, given that Rousseff’s predecessor Lula da Silva failed to back him in pressuring Cuba on human rights or levying sanctions on Iran.¶ The absence of a consistent, long-term Brazilian orientation on international issues that matter to the U.S. — in contrast to steadfast support from allies like Canada and Great Britain — worries policymakers in Washington. There are small signs of hope, however. The countries are considering mutual visa waivers, the 112th Congress lifted tariffs on imported ethanol and both Obama and Rousseff have done away with protectionist barriers on products such as American whiskey and Cachaca, a Brazilian liquor.¶ The U.S. and Brazil must work together, not only out of self-interest, but also to advance free markets and marginalize the region’s dictatorial thugs and fiery leftist provocateurs.

## Uniqueness – Relations High Now

### US brazil relations high now – general

#### Relations strong now – dialogues and coordination

**Meyer 13** (Peter J. Meyer, analyst in Latin American Affairs, “Brazil-U.S. Relations”, Congressional Research Service, 2/27/2013, <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL33456.pdf>,accessed 7/5/2013 GU)

Relations between Brazil and the United States are generally friendly. “As two of the world’s largest economies and democracies, with shared values and increasingly converging goals, Brazil and the United States are natural partners in a rapidly changing world,” according to U.S. officials.84 The Obama Administration’s National Security Strategy states that the United States “welcome[s] Brazil’s leadership and seek[s] to move beyond dated North-South divisions to pursue progress on bilateral, hemispheric, and global issues.”85 The United States and Brazil have established over 25 dialogues to enhance coordination and cooperation on a wide variety of issues. Among other topics, the United States and Brazil engage on security, energy, trade, human rights, and the environment.

#### Relations high and improving – trade and energy

**\* AT China presence strong in current system**

**Boadle 13** (Anthony, “Biden says U.S. and Brazil ready for deeper relationship,” *Reuters*, 5/31/2013, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/05/31/us-brazil-usa-biden-idUSBRE94U14220130531>, 7/5/2013, SLiu)

¶ (Reuters) - U.S. Vice President Joe Biden wound up a visit to [**Brazil**](http://www.reuters.com/places/brazil) on Friday saying it was high time the two largest economies in the Americas became closer partners in trade, investment and energy. "We're ready for a deeper, broader relationship across the board on everything from the military to education, trade and investment," Biden told reporters after meeting with Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff. The White House announced on Wednesday that Rousseff will make a state visit to Washington on October 23, the only one that President Barack Obama is offering a foreign head of state this year, indicating the importance his administration is placing on closer ties with Latin America's largest nation. Biden praised Brazil for recently writing off $900 million in African debt, saying it showed the emergence of Brazil as a "responsible" nation on the world stage. During his three-day visit, Biden also commended Brazil for lifting millions of people from poverty over the last decade and showing the world that development and democracy are not incompatible. However, he also urged Brazil to open its [**economy**](http://www.reuters.com/finance/economy?lc=int_mb_1001) more to foreign bushiness and to be more vocal in defense of democracy and free-market values. Relations between Washington and Brasilia have improved since Rousseff took office in 2011 and adopted a less ideological foreign policy than her predecessor, Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, who befriended [**Iran**](http://www.reuters.com/places/iran) and drew Brazil closer to Venezuela's anti-U.S. government under the late Hugo Chavez. As the Brazilian [economy](http://www.reuters.com/finance/economy?lc=int_mb_1001) surged on a [commodity](http://www.reuters.com/finance/commodities?lc=int_mb_1001) boom in the last decade, [China](http://www.reuters.com/places/china) displaced the United States as Brazil's largest trading partner due to its massive purchases of Brazilian iron ore and soy. Perceiving the advent of better ties between Brasilia and Washington, U.S. and Brazilian businesses are actively pushing for a strategic partnership between their countries that would allow for more flexible investment rules, a treaty to eliminate double taxation and a visa waiver program to make travel easier for tourists and executives. "The atmospherics are improving rapidly, in part because Brazil has taken a lower profile on some contentious global political issues like [Iran](http://www.reuters.com/places/iran?lc=int_mb_1001)," said Eric Farnsworth, vice president of the Americas Society, a business forum dedicated to fostering ties between the United States and Latin America. Brazil is also beginning to understand that China and other leading emerging nations are not yet substitutes for economic ties with the United States. While the so-called BRIC countries have rapidly gained a greater share of the global economy, they still are no match for American businesses in terms of providing the investment and technology Brazil needs, Farnsworth said. "There seems to be a growing sense that the United States may unnecessarily and gratuitously have been pushed away by the previous government, particularly as China slows and [commodities](http://www.reuters.com/finance/commodities?lc=int_mb_1001) [markets](http://www.reuters.com/finance/markets?lc=int_mb_1001) soften," he said

#### US-Brazil relations improving —Rouseff presidency improved relations

Hakim, president emeritus—Inter-American Dialogue, 2012

(Peter, “Inter-American Discord: Brazil and the United States,” IPEA Boletim de Economia e Politica Internacional, October 22, accessed on 7/6 at <http://www.thedialogue.org/page.cfm?pageID=32&pubID=3115>, DL)

<During her 18 months in office, there has been a noticeable easing of tensions in US-Brazil relations and major clashes have so far been avoided. From Washington’s standpoint, the most important change has been the apparent distancing of Brazil from its once close embrace of Iran. Dilma declined to meet with President Ahmadinejad when they were together in Rio de Janeiro for the UN environmental conference, and Brazil was not part of his itinerary on two earlier visits to Latin America during her presidency. And she has shown no inclination to travel to Tehran. Still, Brazil maintains an active commercial relationship with Iran and continues to oppose UN sanctions on the country, which the US considers essential to stopping its development of nuclear weapons. US diplomats seem more comfortable with Dilma than her predecessor. Although no dramatic initiatives are yet visible, they believe the prospects for more constructive and cooperative relations have risen—while the risks of confrontation have declined.>

#### Obama administration regional focus –– improve relations multiple areas

Sweig, Director/Senior Fellow for Latin America Studies—Council on Foreign Relations, May 22, 2013

(Julia, The View Toward Closer US-Brazil Relations, accessed 7/6 at <http://www.cfr.org/brazil/view-toward-closer-us-brazil-relations/p30757>, DL)

Vice President Joe Biden will visit Brazil, Colombia, and Trinidad and Tobago next week. Don't assume this American vice president is merely ceremonial: he has a significant domestic portfolio including immigration, guns, and the budget. Nor is his visit one of those bloated good will trips meant to dole out patronage or shore up support for some American foreign venture. Rather, it seems the Obama administration has decided to try and seize a huge, and to date largely missed opportunity related to jobs, energy, and prosperity in Latin America.¶ Why the sudden awakening? Immigration reform, the President's top legislative priority this year, and a political must for both parties, has alerted the White House to the potential foreign policy benefit in Latin America, and not just Mexico, of solving a major domestic problem. In fact, the White House and the American public's disposition to deal with once untouchable domestic politics around immigration, guns, energy, marijuana legalization, and maybe even Cuba, open the door for potential convergence with Latin America. And provide a chance to get beyond the usual ideological battles that too often sap diplomatic energy and patience.¶ Biden arrives in Brazil five months before President Rousseff's state visit to the United States and ten years since President Bush and President Lula convened their cabinets for a joint ministerial meeting, their recognition of the strategic potential for the two democracies and their economies. Since then, dozens, if not hundreds, of ministerial and sub-ministerial meetings have followed. And we have stitched together dozens of inter-governmental dialogues, initiatives, defense, business, scientific, and educational exchanges. Yet there is still something missing between the two powers—call it a lack of ambition.¶

#### Relations high now- presidential visit proves

**AFP, 2013**

(“Brazil president to make US state visit in October”, Agence France Presse, May 29, Lexis Nexis, accessed 7/10/13, BT)

Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff will make a state visit to Washington in October, US Vice President Joe Biden announced Wednesday during a visit to Rio."President (Barack) Obama has asked me to extend an invitation to your president to come to Washington in October for the only state visit that will occur in Washington this year," Biden said.The White House later issued a statement saying the visit -- the first US state visit by a Brazilian president since that of Fernando Henrique Cardoso in 1995, and the first of Obama's second term -- would take place October 23.The meeting will allow Rousseff and Obama to "continue developing and strengthening the strategic partnership between the United States and Brazil," the White House said.Rousseff visited Washington last year, returning a visit to Brazil by Obama the previous year."The president looks forward to welcoming President Rousseff back to Washington and working with her to advance our increasingly common interests as two hemispheric and global partners," it said.Obama has previously given state dinners for leaders of China, Germany, India, Mexico and South Korea.Britain's Prime Minister David Cameron also got a state dinner last year, but did not merit a full state visit as he is not head of state.Biden made the announcement during a speech in Rio de Janeiro, where he arrived late Tuesday to push for closer energy cooperation with Latin America's dominant power and showcase **Brazil** as a strategic **US partner.**"Imagine what these two dynamic economies could do with greater trade and investment," Biden said. "We want 2013 to be the start of a new era of Brazil-US relations."Brazil, the world's seventh largest economy, is a member of the BRICS bloc of emerging powers, along with China, India, Russia and South Africa."No longer can Brazil speak like an emerging country. You have emerged and everybody noticed," the US vice president said.Biden was later in the day to tour the state-run energy giant Petrobras.In 2007, Brazil discovered huge, deep-water crude oil deposits.The fields off Rio de Janeiro state could hold more than 100 billion barrels of high-quality crude and turn Brazil into one of the world's top exporters, including shipments to the United States.Petrobras plans $236.5 billion in investments through 2016 under a plan to double its oil output to nearly five million barrels a day by 2020.And Brasilia is keen to acquire US technology to exploit its shale gas reserves.¶ Biden, who is on a six-day regional tour that earlier took him to Colombia and Trinidad and Tobago, was also to meet later Wednesday with Brazilian business, trade, and investment leaders at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro Technology Park.He will travel to Brasilia later this week for talks with Rousseff and her vice president Michel Temer on Friday.The United States is currently Brazil's second biggest trading partner behind China.Other issues on Biden's agenda include scrapping tourism visa requirements for Brazilians and Americans as well as Brazil's purchase of 36 multi-role combat aircraft to modernize its air force.US aviation giant Boeing's F/A-18 Super Hornet is up against the Rafale fighter, made by French firm Dassault Aviation, and Swedish manufacturer Saab's Gripen jet for the contract valued at up to $7 billion.

#### US - Brazil relations high now – Obama and Rousseff warmer relations

Aramayo & Pereira, Brookings Institute former expert, 2011, Carlos & Carlos, “Obama’s Visit to Latin America: Redefining U.S.-Brazil Relations”, Brookings Institute, March 15, 2011, <http://www.brookings.edu/research/opinions/2011/03/15-brazil-us-aramayo-pereira>, 7/9/13, JG

With Brazil’s new president, Dilma Rousseff, there are signs of warmer relations between the two countries. Brazil’s foreign policy is now less ideological and more pragmatic, particularly in gaining U.S. support for Brazil to have a permanent seat in the UN Security Council. Rousseff has made clear that Brazil will abandon its ambiguous stance on human rights issues. Brazil has softened its rhetoric on the Iranian nuclear issue and no longer wants to be part of the negotiations. During a recent interview, President Rousseff made it clear she wanted to improve U.S.-Brazilian ties.¶ Brazilian foreign diplomacy has historically advocated for creating a world order that is more welcoming to a diversity of interests. However, Rousseff has a new approach for Brazil’s foreign policy, which continues to preserve its commitment to multilateralism while at the same time maintain an unwavering independent voice in international affairs.¶ Despite recent hiccups in the U.S.-Brazil relationship, the U.S. economy is more commercially interconnected with Brazil that ever before. The United States has acknowledged that managing its relationship with the new Brazilian administration is a growing priority for U.S. foreign policy and economic interests. During Obama’s visit to Brazil, he will certainly take advantage of Rousseff’s foreign policy recalibration and look for Brazil’s support on a variety of issues. However, “currency wars,” trade disputes and other geopolitical issues will certainly test the wills of both presidents.

### US Brazil relations high now – Olympics and World Cup

#### US-Brazil relations—trade relations emerging—Olympics provides opportunity

Sotero, Director, The Brazil Institute—Wilson Center, November 2012

(Paulo, Pursuing a productive relationship between the US and Brazil, accessed on 7/6 at <http://www.scribd.com/doc/115057891/Pursuing-a-Productive-Relationship-Between-the-U-S-and-Brazil-A-Wilson-Center-Policy-Brief>, DL)

The 2014 World Cup and the 2016 Olympics, which will take place in Brazil, and the country’s need to continue to attract tens of billions of dollars of foreign investment offer Brazil ample opportunity for closer and more productive relations with the U.S. government and its private sector. Although the United States is no longer Brazil’s principal trading partner—that position has been occupied by China since 2009—it has nevertheless remained Brazil’s largest source of foreign direct investment and technology and the biggest destination for Brazilian value-added manufacture exports, despite the loss of market share. Unresolved trade disputes and new frictions that have been brought on by monetary easing in the United States and growing protectionism in Brazil have limited the expansion of bilateral trade, which doubled in the past 10 years, reaching $75 billion at the end of 2011.

### US Brazil relations high now – economic cooperation

#### Relations improving- economic cooperation

**Leahy 13** (Joe Leahy, “Politics put to one side in sign of closer ties”, Financial Times, Brazil and the US, 5/16/2013, <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/d6a32ef0-bc43-11e2-a4b4-00144feab7de.pdf>, accessed 7/10/2013, GU)

Throughout it all, trade in goods has continued to grow. It increased from as little as $28bn in 2002 to nearly $77bn last year, with a $11.6bn surplus in favour of the US, according to the US Census Bureau. ¶ Brazil is the kind of trading partner the US needs, and it supports about 300,000 jobs in its northerly neighbour. It also buys the types of products the US wants to sell more of – aircraft parts, machinery and plastics. US services exports to Brazil have also increased, more than tripling between 2002 and 2011 to nearly $20bn.¶ For Brazil, the US, with its transparent business practices and focus on innovation and intellectual property, is the kind of trading partner it prefers.¶ After an initial honeymoon with Beijing in the first decade of this century, when¶ China became its biggest trading partner, Brazil is growing frustrated with aspects of the business relationship.¶ An old developing world ally, China is importing Brazil’s iron ore and soyabeans but in return swamps the Latin American country with cheap imports. “We are a rare example of a country that holds a sizeable trade surplus with¶ China – $11bn in 2011 – but it’s not the quality of trade that we would like to see sometimes,” says Antônio Patriota, foreign minister.¶ Mindful that US universities are one means of improving its competitiveness, Brazil is sending a large number of students under its R$3bn ($1.5bn) science without borders scholarship programme to colleges in the US. ¶ Brazilian companies, meanwhile, are tapping the strengthened capital markets of the US for private sector investment.¶ Defence co-operation is improving, with the US maintaining an order for a group of Brazilian light attack aircraft, the country’s first such contract with the US military. Embraer, the¶ Brazilian builder of the aircraft, has signed a co-operation agreement with Boeing to develop a jet-engined military transport aircraft. This has strengthened aspirations in Washington that the US might eventually win a contract to supply the Brazilian air force with fighters.¶ The growing relationship is leading to hopes that thorny technical issues may one day be worked out. These include visa-free access for Brazilians to the US and a tax treaty that would simplify business dealings between the two.

### US Brazil relations high now – trade

#### Relations improving – trade and education

**AP 13** (“US VP Biden says Brazil-US relations enter new era,” *The Seattle Times*, 5/31/2013, <http://seattletimes.com/html/nationworld/2021094796_apltbrazilusbiden.html?syndication=rss>, 7/5/2013, SLiu)

BRASILIA, Brazil — Stronger trade ties and closer cooperation in education, science and other fields should usher in a new era in U.S.- Brazil relations in 2013, U.S. Vice President Joe Biden said Friday. Biden made his remarks after meeting with President Dilma Rousseff and Vice president Michel Temer on the last leg of his three-day visit to Brazil. "The president (Obama) wanted to make a statement of the importance that the relationship with Brazil has for us," Biden said. "That is why the first state visit of the second administration is to your president. We are pleased that your president has accepted the invitation." "It is a sign of the respect we have for Brazil. I hope 2013 marks the beginning of a new era in the relations between our two countries," he added The Oct. 23 visit will be an important diplomatic acknowledgment of Brazil's growing influence - and also a shift back toward the middle for Brazilian foreign policy under Rousseff. Her predecessor, Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, supported the Iranian government of President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and Venezuela's late president Hugo Chavez, both of whom Rousseff kept at arm's length. Brazilian Foreign Minister Antonio Patriota said U.S.-Brazil relations should "focus on areas like science, technology, innovation and education." Biden told reporters he had a "wide-ranging discussion" with Rousseff who he said was a "leader who is laser-focused on addressing the needs of the Brazilian people. I now understand why President Obama considers her such a great partner."

### US Brazil relations high now – WOD

#### Relations strong- counternarcotics cooperation

**Meyer 13** (Peter J. Meyer, analyst in Latin American Affairs, “Brazil-U.S. Relations”, Congressional Research Service, 2/27/2013, <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL33456.pdf>,accessed 7/5/2013 GU)

The United States and Brazil cooperate on counternarcotics issues in a number of ways. U.S. counternarcotics assistance provides training for Brazilian law enforcement, assists interdiction programs at Brazil’s international airports, supports drug prevention programs, and is designed to improve Brazil’s capacity to dismantle criminal organizations. Brazil received $1 million in U.S. counternarcotics assistance in FY2010, $1 million in FY2011, and an estimated $2.9 million in ¶ FY2012. Under the Obama Administration’s request for FY2013, Brazil would receive $1.9 million in counternarcotics assistance.91¶ Brazil has also served as a bridge between the United States and Bolivia, which expelled the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) from its territory in 2008 as a result of alleged interference in the country’s internal affairs. Under a trilateral anti-drug cooperation agreement signed in January 2012, the United States and Brazil are providing assistance to Bolivia in the monitoring and eradication of coca crops. According to the agreement, the United States is responsible for providing monitoring equipment, Brazil is responsible for obtaining and interpreting satellite images, and Bolivia is responsible for conducting any necessary field work.92

### US Brazil relations high now- counterterrorism

#### Relations high now- counterterrorism efforts

**Meyer 13** (Peter J. Meyer, analyst in Latin American Affairs, “Brazil-U.S. Relations”, Congressional Research Service, 2/27/2013, <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL33456.pdf>,accessed 7/5/2013 GU)

The U.S. government has worked with Brazil to address concerns about the TBA and strengthen the country’s counterterrorism capabilities. The countries of the TBA and the United States created the “3+1 Group on Tri-Border Area Security” in 2002, and the group built a Joint Intelligence Center to combat trans-border criminal organizations in 2007. Within Brazil, the United States has supported efforts to implement the Container Security Initiative (CSI) at the port of Santos, and U.S. authorities are currently training Brazilian airline employees to identify fraudulent documents. The State Department’s Country Reports on Terrorism for 2011 commends the Brazilian government for its continued support of counterterrorism-related activities, including investigating potential terrorism financing, document forgery networks, and other illicit activity.96 Brazil has yet to adopt legislation, however, to make terrorism and terrorism financing autonomous offenses. Like many other Latin American nations, Brazil has been reluctant to adopt specific antiterrorism legislation as a result of the difficulty of defining terrorism in a way that does not include the actions of social movements and other groups whose actions of political dissent were condemned as terrorism by repressive military regimes in the past.97 Nevertheless, some Brazilian officials have pushed for antiterrorism legislation, asserting that the country will face new threats as a result of hosting the 2014 World Cup and the 2016 Olympics.98

### AT Iran and China hurt US Brazil Relations

#### **Brazil shift increasing relations and overcoming tension on previous foreign policy**

Boadle, Reuters, May 31, 2013

(Anthony, “Biden says US and Brazil ready for deeper relationship,” accessed on 7/6 at <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/05/31/us-brazil-usa-biden-idUSBRE94U14220130531>, DL)

Relations between Washington and Brasilia have improved since Rousseff took office in 2011 and adopted a less ideological foreign policy than her predecessor, Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, who befriended Iran and drew Brazil closer to Venezuela's anti-U.S. government under the late Hugo Chavez.¶ As the Brazilian economy surged on a commodity boom in the last decade, China displaced the United States as Brazil's largest trading partner due to its massive purchases of Brazilian iron ore and soy.¶ Perceiving the advent of better ties between Brasilia and Washington, U.S. and Brazilian businesses are actively pushing for a strategic partnership between their countries that would allow for more flexible investment rules, a treaty to eliminate double taxation and a visa waiver program to make travel easier for tourists and executives.¶ "The atmospherics are improving rapidly, in part because Brazil has taken a lower profile on some contentious global political issues like Iran," said Eric Farnsworth, vice president of the Americas Society, a business forum dedicated to fostering ties between the United States and Latin America.¶ Brazil is also beginning to understand that China and other leading emerging nations are not yet substitutes for economic ties with the United States. While the so-called BRIC countries have rapidly gained a greater share of the global economy, they still are no match for American businesses in terms of providing the investment and technology Brazil needs, Farnsworth said.¶ "There seems to be a growing sense that the United States may unnecessarily and gratuitously have been pushed away by the previous government, particularly as China slows and commodities markets soften," he said.>

### AT Snowden hurts Brazil US Relations

#### Despite disclosures of US spying- relations will remain strong

**The Washington Post 13** (“Leading Brazil congressman says disclosures of US spying will not affect relations”, 7/9/2013, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/the_americas/brazil-report-us-spy-program-targets-latin-america-energy-information-in-venezuela-mexico/2013/07/09/91028530-e8f8-11e2-818e-aa29e855f3ab_story.html>, accessed 7/10/2013, GU)

BRASILIA, Brazil — Disclosures alleging that the United States has collected data on billions of telephone and email conversations in Latin America’s biggest country will not affect Brazil-U.S. relations, the head of Brazil’s joint congressional committee on intelligence said Wednesday.¶ Congressman Nelson Pellegrino told foreign correspondents in Brasilia that despite Brazil’s strong repudiation of the U.S. information gathering activities in Brazil “the good relations we have with the United States will not be interrupted.”¶ “We have sent Washington a clear message that we are interested in maintaining good relations, but that we will not accept these kinds of practices,” he said. “We cannot accept that a country spies another, on its citizens, its companies and its authorities.”¶ He said President Dilma Rousseff’s state visit to Washington October was still on and that it would not be affected by the recent disclosures.

#### **No interruption of relations even if Brazil dislikes revelations**

Sibaja, Correspondent in Brasilia at Associated Press, 2013, Marco, “Brazil lawmaker: US spying won't hurt relations”, Miami Herald, 7/9/10, <http://www.miamiherald.com/2013/07/09/3492501/report-us-spy-program-eyes-energy.html>, 7/10/13, JG

Disclosures alleging that the United States has collected data on billions of telephone and email conversations in Latin America's biggest country will not affect Brazil-U.S. relations, the head of Brazil's joint congressional committee on intelligence **said Wednesday.**¶Congressman Nelson Pellegrino told **foreign correspondents in Brasilia** **that despite Brazil's strong repudiation of the U.S. information gathering activities in Brazil "the good relations we have with the United States will not be interrupted."**¶"We have sent Washington a clear message that we are interested in maintaining good relations, but that we will not accept these kinds of practices**,"** he said. "We cannot accept that a country spies another, on its citizens, its companies and its authorities."¶ He said President Dilma Rousseff's state visit to Washington October was still on and that it would not be affected by the recent disclosures.¶

Revelations no impact on relations

Associated Press, 2013, “Leading Brazil congressman says disclosures of US spying will not affect relations”, FoxNews, July 10, 2013, <http://www.foxnews.com/world/2013/07/10/leading-brazil-congressman-says-disclosures-us-spying-will-not-affect-relations/>, 7/10/13, JG

The head of Brazil's joint congressional committee on intelligence says reports disclosures alleging that that the United States has collected data on billions of telephone and email conversations in Latin America's biggest country will not affect Brazil-U.S. relations.¶ Congressman Nelson Pellegrino tells foreign correspondents in Brasilia that despite Brazil's strong repudiation of the U.S. information gathering activities in Brazil "the good relations we have with the United States will not be interrupted."¶ Late last week, the O Globo newspaper reported that information released by National Security Agency leaker Edward Snowden showed Brazil is the top target in Latin America for the NSA's massive intelligence-gathering effort aimed at monitoring communications around the world.¶ The Brazilian government is investigating the disclosures and Congress has asked U.S. Ambassador Thomas Shannon for explanations.¶

### US Brazil Relations High Now – China

#### US Brazil relations – high now China

**Barbosa, former Brazil ambassador to US, 2011**

(Ruben, National Interest, july CIAO accessed TM 7/8)

Moreover, China’s ascendance is very likely¶ to cause U.S. and Brazilian interests in the region¶ to converge. In the long run, the two countries¶ will discover a strong, shared interest in¶ pursuing adequate supplies of strategic mineral¶ resources, food and oil, all of which the Chinese¶ increasingly require to fuel their growing¶ economy. The transformations that have taken¶ place in South America over the past decade—¶ especially those born of nascent social movements¶ and the sense of legal insecurity arising¶ from past failures to enforce standing contracts¶ and agreements—have the potential both to¶ move Latin America forward and to send it off¶ track. Brazil provides an exemplar for moderation¶ and for the wisdom of securing social and¶ political stability.

## Links - US Brazil Relations

### Link – US unilateral action

#### US interaction with Latin America shapes Brazil relations – interference forces Brazil to pick region over US ties

**Rothkopf, 2009**

(David, “The Perils of Rivarly”, Center for American Progress, March, <http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2009/03/pdf/brazil.pdf>, accessed on 7/10/13, BT)

There are other areas in which tension could enter the relationship. How the United States interacts with the Americas writ large under President Obama will shape relations and create potential pitfalls, and so will domestic political considerations both in the United States and Brazil. Any real or perceived interference in the region by the United States would greatly upset Brazil. If the United States decided that heavy-handed political pressure or intervention were required in regard, for example, to Venezuela, Bolivia, or Ecuador, this could put Brazil in an uncomfortable position where it has to choose between the United States and its neighbors. Since Brazil has spent years arguing for South American unity, it would likely choose its neighbors or—even more likely—choose to interject itself as a third party with a third point of view

#### **US actions viewed as undercutting Brazil regional position hurts relations**

Meiman & Rothkopf, Managing Director at McLarty Associates & managing director of Kissinger Associates, 2009, Kellie & David,“The United States and Brazil: Two perspectives on dealing with partnership and rivalry”, Center for American Progress, March 2009, [www.americanprogress.org/issues/2009/03/pdf/brazil.pdf](http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2009/03/pdf/brazil.pdf), 7/10/13, JG

Indeed, according to senior sources within the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, crafting and institutionalizing a new global leadership role for Brazil is an accepted objective of the government and a key goal—perhaps the most important goal—for Amorim. Brazil is a nation that no longer wants to be viewed simply as the largest country in Latin America. There are a number of unspoken subtexts to this objective that have important implications for U.S. policy in the region and may be among the potential sore spots in a relationship that is only going to grow more important for the United States.¶ One such subtext is that Brazil does not want to be lumped in with other large Latin countries, considering itself to be at a different level than either Mexico or Argentina, to pick the two most prominent examples. Another such subtext is that Brazil will be ever more sensitive to the old U.S. technique of working around them to undercut their regional leadership and establish separate relationships in the hemisphere that might, in fact, isolate or contain Brazilian influence. Another, of course, is that Brazil will not only have its own agenda that will be different from that of the United States, but it will also want to assert the differences Consequently, the way the Obama Administration chooses to respond to Brazil’s agenda will be critical to the future of bilateral relations. If the administration adopts old school approaches and simply tries to quash Brazil’s ambitions, or if it does what is even more likely and only pays lip service to Brazil but slow walks the most important issues while seeking disproportionate payment in turn from the Brazilians—such as support on difficult issues like the terms of a potential deal over the agricultural trade provisions as part of the Doha Development Round of World Trade Organization talks—then tension and distrust are likely to manifest themselves.

#### Unilateral action angers Brazil – prefer multilateralism

**IPR, 2012**

(“Rousseff calls for IMF and World Bank Reform”, IPR Strategic Business Information Database, March 29, Lexis Nexis, accessed on7/10/13, BT)

"Brazil and India share the same desire of building a more democratic international system, with roots in international law, turned to cooperation and peace," pointed out the Brazilian president, who received an honoris causa doctorate from the University of New Delhi. The heads of both countries, members of the Bric Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa - are calling for more permanent seats in the UN Security Council and in international financial institutions, like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. To the Brics, the solid and growing economies of the countries in the bloc should be considered for these suggested changes in international organisations. The president also added that Brazil supports peaceful negotiations in the search for agreements in regions in crisis, like Syrian and Afghanistan, without interference of forces, as well as foreign integration. According to her, **Brazil** and India are contrary to unilateral and authoritarian actions. "[**Brazil** and India] reject **unilateral** **actions** and doctrines that emphasize the use of force," said Rousseff. According to the president, Brazilians and Indians are favourable to the search for consensus and multilateralism. The Brazilian president arrived in India on Tuesday (27), and she will remain there up to Saturday (31). She is going to participate in the 4th Bric summit. The meeting includes the prime minister of India, Manmohan Singh, and presidents Jacob Zuma (South Africa), Hu Jintao (China), and Dmitri Medvedev (Russia).

#### U.S.-Brazil relations now, but not inviting Brazil will isolate it – plan deviates from gradualist approach to US Brazil relations

**Sotero 12** (Paulo, Director, Brazil Institute, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, “Why United States and Brazil Will Pursue a More Productive Bilateral Relationship,” *Huffington Post*, 11/9/2012, <http://www.huffingtonpost.com/paulo-sotero/why-united-states-and-bra_b_2102004.html>, 7/5/2013, SLiu)

Brazil and the U.S. have also taken on global challenges together, benefiting from Brazil's ability to wield soft power and newfound status in multilateral fora. The Open Government Initiative (OGI) that Brazil and the United States launched last year has attracted over forty countries committed to promoting transparency, fighting corruption and harnessing new technologies to make government more open, effective, and accountable. As suggested by developments on taxation and the progress made in OGI, gradualism is the crucial ingredient in efforts to advance U.S.-Brazil relations. It is in trade that this approach will likely get the most bang for its buck. Having rejected the Free Trade Area of the Americas for fear that Brazilian industry would be threatened by American competitors, Brazil now faces a similar threat from China. This has caused the industrial sector in Brazil to warm up to the idea of trade arrangements that preserve their regional markets in the face of Chinese competition. How to build support and advance the idea is one of the challenges of the American and Brazilians leader in the months and years ahead. On a related topic, the US interest in the Trans Pacific Partnership, which intends to promote greater trade and investment ties between the Pacific nations of North and South America, with Asia's most dynamic economies should be advanced in ways that invite Brazil's participation and avoid the perception held in some pundit circles in Washington that it could be used to somehow isolate or create difficulties for Brazil. The problem with this calculation is that Brazil is the Latin American nation that relevant Asia-Pacific countries are mostly interested in engaging with--because of its size, position as the world's 6th largest economy, abundance of resources much in demand by other major emerging nations, potential for growth and tradition of pragmatism.

#### **US unilateral approach to foreign policy created tense US-Brazil relations**

Barham, Senior Strategy Officer at IFC - International Finance Corporation, 2011, John, “COOPERATION OR COLLISION: THE UNITED STATES, BRAZIL, AND EMERGING GLOBAL POWERS”, Georgetown University, April 1st 2011, Proquest, 7/10/13, JG

Policies that favor integration and cooperation would, almost by definition, prove¶ favorable to improved relations between most countries. This may apply in even greater measure to relations between Brazil and the United States. As we found in Chapter 3,¶ bilateral relations improved considerably whenever US foreign favored a multilateral¶ approach to foreign policy problems. When one or both countries took a more unilateral¶ approach to policy, such as during the 1970s when Brazil followed a policy of Third¶ World leadership predicated in part on hostility to the US, or during the presidencies of¶ Ronald Reagan and George W. Bush, relations became more tense.

### Links - Mexico

#### Brazil – Mexico collaborating on oil development – plan trades off with cooperation between Brazil and Mexico

**BNA, 2013**

(“Brazil, Mexico to explore Petrobas-Pemex partnerships”, Business News America, January 28, Lexis Nexis, accessed on 7/10/13, BT)

**Brazil** and **Mexico** will explore **partnerships** between Pemex and Petrobras (NYSE: PBR), Mexico's President Enrique Peña Nieto told journalists following a meeting with his Brazilian counterpart Dilma Rousseff during the summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean states (Celac) and the EU in Santiago, Chile. Opportunities range from technological exchange to development of shared projects, according to Peña Nieto. The Mexican president has previously said the country would change the way it approached energy, finding new ways to involve private investment in Pemex without privatization, and has praised the Petrobras model. Mexico's energy sector has seen reforms in recent years with the introduction of incentive-based contracts in 2011 that are expected to serve as a future precedent for the industry and help boost company output. The presidents also agreed to create a work group comprised of businessmen from both countries to identify opportunities to further increase cooperation between **Mexico and Brazil** in various economic sectors. Latin America's two largest economies have a strong influence in the region, and should work toward a shared vision and objectives, said the Mexican head of state.

### Links - Cuba

#### Brazil Cuba trade increasing – cooperative agreements proves

**Thai News, 2013**

(“Cuba/Brazil: Cuba, Brazil seek closer economic ties”, Thai News Service, May 10, Lexis Nexis, accessed on 7/10/13, BT)

Cuba and Brazil are engaged in more diplomatic activities this week with top officials exchanging visits as they seek to expand economic cooperation.Brazil's Minister of Tourism, Gastao Vieira, who was in Havana Wednesday to attend Cuba's annual travel trade fair, urged the two countries to boost cooperation in tourism and said they are experiencing a defining moment in the sector.Trade Minister Fernando Pimentel was also in Havana for a brief visit.On Monday, he signed with his Cuban counterpart Rodrigo Malmierca a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) aimed at financing a project to expand and modernize Cuba's airports.Brazil plans to offer Cuba USD176 million in credit to modernize the airports in Havana, Santa Clara, Holguin, the resorts of Cayo Coco and Cayo Largo, and key tourism destinations. The credit line is being studied by Brazil's state-run National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES).According to Brazilian sources, the airports project will be carried out by Brazilian construction company Odebrecht, which is also in charge of the USD900 million Mariel port project, funded in part by the BNDES. The bank funneled USD680 million.In Havana, Pimentel also met Cuban leader Raul Castro. Both of them praised the excellent state of the bilateral relations and reaffirmed their mutual willingness to continue strengthening them.Meanwhile, as Pimentel visited Havana, Cuban Foreign Minister Bruno Rodriguez traveled to Brazil and held talks with President Dilma Rousseff and his Brazilian counterpart Antonio Patriota on Monday.Patriota and Rodriguez studied the possibility of having some 6,000 Cuban doctors work in Brazilian areas lacking health care through a deal involving the Pan American Health Organization.Patriota said recruiting Cuban doctors would contribute to enhancing cooperation between the two governments.Rodriguez expressed his country's interest in learning more about Brazil's experience in credit and tax policies for small and medium companies as Cuba tries to modernize its economy and encourage private enterprises. Brazil is Cuba's sixth largest trading partner, its biggest food supplier and a major client of Cuban biotech drugs and vaccines.According to official data, bilateral trade between Cuba and Brazil grew seven-fold between 2003 and 2012, and from 2010 to 2012 alone, Brazilian exports to the Caribbean island rose 36.9 percent. - PNA

### Link - Venezuela

#### Venezuela and Brazil cooperating – multiple integrated sectors

**Moya-Ocampos, 2013**

(Diego, “Venezuela and Brazil to create economic integration zone”, HIS Global Insight, February 11, Lexis Nexis, accessed on 7/10/13, BT)

The Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs Elias Jaua and his Brazilian counterpart Antonio Patriota announced on Saturday (9 February) that Venezuela and Brazil are assessing the creation of an economic "integration zone" between the southern Venezuelan region of Guayana and northern Brazil, in particular the city of Manaus. Jaua and Patriota said that integration so far between Venezuelan and Brazil is most intense in the agriculture, trade, energy, and technology sectors. The meeting took place at the Casa Amarilla, the headquarters of the Venezuelan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the capital, Caracas. Venezuela has been a member of the Mercosur regional trade bloc since July 2012 and **Brazil** is one of **Venezuela's** major trading **partners.** In 2011, Venezuelan exports to Brazil were valued at USD1.3 billion while Brazilian exports to Venezuela were valued at USD5.1 billion. **Significance:** The meeting underlines the two governments' strategy to economically integrate Venezuela's south with Brazil's north. The move is aimed at promoting bi-national tourism and increasing bilateral co-operation in trade, energy, and agriculture. Another meeting is already scheduled for March for the governments to continue formulating such plans. More broadly, the announcement also reflects the close relations between Venezuela and Brazil and the continued strengthening of ties between Venezuelan president Hugo Chavez - who is currently undergoing cancer treatment in Cuba - and Brazilian president Dilma Rousseff's http://www.lexisnexis.com/lnacui2api/images/arrow_blue.gifadministration.¶

#### Brazil Venezuela Relations institutionalized in multiple sectors

**Gomes, 2013**

(Marcel, “Relations between Brazil and Venezuela after Chavez”, May 3, <http://lo-de-alla.org/2013/05/relations-between-brazil-and-venezuela-after-chavez/>, accessed on 7/10/13, BT)

The strengthening of relations between Brazil and Venezuela during the administrations of Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and Hugo Chávez will allow Brasilia and Caracas to maintain close political and economic ties, even after the death of the Venezuelan.

Those who hold this view are supported by the high degree of institutionalization of the bilateral relations. The new president, Nicolás Maduro, has at his disposal UNASUR (Unión de Naciones Suramericanas – Union of South American Nations) and MERCOSUR (Mercado Común del Sur – Southern Common Market), energy projects, local branches of IPEA (Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada – Institute of Applied Economic Research), EMBRAPA (Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária – Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation) and Caixa (Caixa Econômica Federal – Brazilian publicly owned bank), as well as a commercial exchange that has jumped from 800 million US dollars to six billion *reais*[about three billion dollars] in a decade – 80 percent of it, keep in mind, to Brazil’s benefit.But for Brazilian-Venezuelan relations to make even more progress, a commitment to that end is necessary. According to Pedro Silva Barros, who leads the IPEA mission in Caracas, beginning with her inauguration speech President Dilma has emphasized reinforcement of the project of South American integration promoted by Lula.

### Link - FTAA hurts relations

**FTAA and other grand vision items hurt US Brazil relation – strategic tradeoff**

**Barbosa, former Brazil ambassador to US, 2011**

(Ruben, National Interest, july CIAO accessed TM 7/8)

As it did in the United States, Brazil’s growing¶ global presence will in time show us more clearly¶ how it will seek to uphold and fulfill its national¶ interests. This means that certain grand ideas and¶ political experiments, like the Free Trade Area of¶ the Americas, and the more recent “Pathways for¶ Growth in the Americas”, will have to be retired¶ so that the two governments can focus on genuine¶ matters of mutual interest.

### Link- energy cooperation

#### Unique link – US investment in renewable sources – increases ties with Brazilian businesses

**Barbosa, former Brazil ambassador to US, 2011**

(Ruben, National Interest, july CIAO accessed TM 7/8)

Washington’s decision to revamp the U.S.¶ energy mix by shifting 85 percent of domestic¶ consumption to renewable sources and diversifying¶ fossil fuel supplies by 2035 presents¶ broad opportunities for Brazil to become a major¶ long-run supplier of ethanol and petroleum¶ to the U.S. economy. There might be similar¶ opportunities with respect to the enormous reserves¶ of natural gas also found in the underwater¶ pre-salt layer along Brazil’s coast.¶ Attracted by a growing Brazilian market,¶ U.S. companies may decide to form partnerships¶ with cutting-edge Brazilian firms.¶ These Brazilian companies will then reap¶ competitive benefits from product innovation¶ and technology transfers in industries such as¶ IT, telecommunications, and bio- and nanotechnology.¶ There will be enormous bilateral¶ investment opportunities spurred by biomass,¶ hydroelectricity, pre-salt gas and oil, and other¶ energy sources for both U.S. companies in¶ Brazil and Brazilian companies in the United¶ States. Furthermore, Brazil’s hosting of the¶ forthcoming World Cup and Summer Olympic¶ Games opens up opportunities in infrastructure,¶ transportation, security, safety and¶ transportation.

# Impacts – US Brazil Relations Good

### **US Brazil Relations Good – drugs and terrorism module**

#### **US- Brazil relations key to security cooperation including drugs and terrorism**

Brown, Director of Operations for the Office of the Defense, 2013, Lawrence, “RESTORING THE "UNWRITTEN ALLIANCE: Brazil-U.S. Relations”, National Defense University Press, <http://www.ndu.edu/press/unwritten-alliance.html>, 2nd Quarter 2013, 7/9/13, JG

With the war in Iraq over and the war¶ in Afghanistan winding down, the United¶ States has the opportunity to reassess its¶ global strategic interests. U.S. leaders must¶ carefully scrutinize Brazil's potential as a¶ long-term strategic partner. A new era of¶ security cooperation with Brazil supports¶ the interests of both nations and strengthens¶ the Western Hemisphere. Collaboration on¶ World Cup and Olympic security is vital to¶ the whole world. Many hemispheric homelands¶ are at risk if war breaks out with Iran¶ for whatever reason. Also, drug lords moving¶ narcotics from South America to Europe¶ through Africa represent new relationships¶ of convenience that provide funds for AQIM¶ and other terrorists that further converge¶ U.S.-Brazil interests. As Brazil grows, so will¶ its security concerns. It has become a responsible¶ international player that is seeking¶ greater diplomatic and security cooperation¶ with the United States. It is willing to help¶ secure the hemispheric and global commons¶ to ensure freedom, stability, and prosperity.^'¶ However, the United States, acknowledging¶ its domineering past in this region, must¶ give a little to gain a lot. Only then can the¶ Unwritten Alliance be restored.

#### Drug cartel violence kills many – brutal deaths

**AP 12** (“Nameless bodies pile up in drug cartel violence,” *Daily News*, 7/24/2012, <http://www.nydailynews.com/news/world/nameless-bodies-pile-drug-cartel-violence-article-1.1120726>, 7/10/2013, SLiu)

MEXICO CITY — After police found 49 dismembered bodies strewn on a Mexican highway leading to the Texas border, it took the army just a week to parade an alleged drug trafficker before journalists as the man who purportedly oversaw the body dump. Yet two months after the grisly discovery in Nuevo Leon state, authorities have not identified a single victim. The 49 bodies now appear headed for an increasingly common fate in this drug war-wracked country: They could join the growing ranks of the unidentified dead. That group has become legion as nearly 16,000 bodies remain unidentified, says the National Human Rights Commission, an independent government agency. In total, 24,000 people have been reported missing. Many say the country’s police are simply overwhelmed by the number of drug war casualties as they struggle with poor forensic capabilities and the reluctance of some witnesses and victims’ relatives to help. That apparent futility is drawing increasing criticism from Mexicans weary of the government-led offensive against drug cartels, who are also fighting among themselves. The violence in total has claimed at least 47,000 victims since President Felipe Calderon launched his anti-cartel campaign in late 2006. “The level of violence we’re living with reflects the critical condition our institutions are in, and it reveals a corrupt government,” said Blanca Martinez of the Fray Juan de Larios human rights center in the northern border state of Coahuila. Hundreds of people have gone missing in Coahuila since 2009, when violence started to erupt in northeastern Mexico. The most recent discovery of corpses shows just how hard it is to put names to often heavily mutilated bodies. Although the 49 corpses all lacked heads, hands and feet, police performed DNA tests on them and compared the results, without luck, to hundreds of Mexicans reported missing. The authorities captured Daniel Elizondo, the alleged cell leader for the hyper-violent Zetas drug cartel, and pinned the atrocity on him. But he and two other suspects arrested in the case apparently haven’t offered any information that could help investigators. The army has said Elizondo claims he was given the bodies by someone else. The bodies of the 43 men and six women remain at a morgue in the industrial city of Monterrey where they’re marked “N.N.” — the Spanish initials for “No Nombre,” or No Name. They’ve also been given numbers as IDs, a state police spokeswoman said. Authorities believe the bodies were signs of yet another battle between the Zetas and their rival Gulf and Sinaloa cartels. Now it’s up to the lead investigator to decide how long the bodies will remain at the morgue before they’re wrapped in blankets and buried side by side in common graves in cemeteries throughout Monterrey’s metropolitan area, said the police spokeswoman, who would not allow her name to be used under official policy. The bodies can stay in the morgue for a maximum of four months. By custom, Mexicans usually bury their dead within 48 hours. Anguished relatives of the missing said they suffer in limbo awaiting any information about their loved ones. “When they took my son, they destroyed me,” said Maximina Hernandez, a 44-year-old maid from the Monterrey suburb of Santa Catarina whose police officer son was taken by gunmen minutes after ending a work shift in 2007. “The only thing I ask God is for some news, to know where he is. But there is no progress; there is nothing.” Hernandez has joined other people with missing relatives to push authorities to investigate the cases but said she’s been disappointed by the results so far. She said police took DNA samples from her and her son’s father but never followed up on her suspicion that her 23-year-old son’s commander was involved in his disappearance. Last year, authorities detained the police commander along with more than 40 Santa Catarina police officers for allegedly working for the Zetas. Luis Garcia, an investigator with the National Human Rights Commission, said the number of unidentified bodies continues to grow, as has the number of missing persons. The commission listed 8,898 unidentified bodies from 2000 to 2005; that number had since jumped by 80 percent as of June. The number of missing people reported in the earlier period, 5,397, has grown even more dramatically, by nearly 350 percent. No one knows exactly how many of those unidentified bodies were killed in drug-related violence or how many people are missing at the hands of cartels because such a study has never been done, Garcia said.

### Extensions US Brazil – Drugs

#### **US – Brazil cooperation is key to stopping terrorism, narcotic trafficking and creating hemispheric security**

Brown, Director of Operations for the Office of the Defense, 2013, Lawrence, “RESTORING THE "UNWRITTEN ALLIANCE: Brazil-U.S. Relations”, National Defense University Press, <http://www.ndu.edu/press/unwritten-alliance.html>, 2nd Quarter 2013, 7/9/13, JG

Cooperation in breaking the Brazil-¶ West Africa narcotics connection is another¶ area where national interests converge. In¶ 2009, Brazil became the primary embarkation¶ point for South American cocaine¶ headed for West Africa, where "there is¶ evidence by the U.S. Drug Enforcement¶ [Administration] ... that Latin American¶ traffickers are collaborating with [al Qaeda]¶ in the Islamic Maghreb (AOIM) and Hezbollah¶ to smuggle cocaine to Europe."\*\*" The¶ executive director of the UN Office on Drugs¶ and Crime also confirmed that terrorists¶ from Africa used money from drug-trafficking¶ to resource operations, purchase equipment,¶ and provide salaries for their ranks." It¶ is common knowledge that the United States¶ conducts counterterrorist operations against¶ AQIM and seeks to stop any funding derived¶ from the transshipment of cocaine from¶ Latin America. Although Brazil itself does¶ not produce significant amounts of cocaine,¶ it does have 10,500 miles of mostly unsecured¶ coastline. In addition, three of the world's top¶ producers of cocaine border Brazil: Bolivia,¶ Colombia, and Peru. Brazil has invested¶ more heavily in enforcing its borders since its¶ economic boom, but the United States could¶ assist by continuing the same intelligence sharing¶ mechanism that has been proposed¶ for the World Cup and Olympics. Additionally,¶ Brazil's unmanned aerial surveillance¶ program is currently in its infancy; it could¶ benefit from the experience and systems of¶ the mature U.S. programs. Building on the¶ predicted intelligence successes of the World¶ Cup and Olympics, this cooperation could¶ expand to neighboring countries. Eventually,¶ it could evolve into a hemispheric security¶ network serving the national interests of all¶ participating nations.

### US Brazil relations good – environment **module**

#### Brazil- US cooperation necessary to protect environment

**Barbosa, former Brazil ambassador to US, 2011**

(Ruben, National Interest, july CIAO accessed TM 7/8)

In the foreign policy area engagement between¶ Brazil and the United States held outside¶ of the Americas will likely allow for greater¶ cooperation, especially in countries in regions¶ such as Africa where Brazil enjoys comparative¶ advantages and where we can foresee more trilateral¶ cooperation on education, health, governance¶ and economic development. Although¶ our views on international organizations do¶ not always converge, we can hope for greater¶ cooperation on matters of peace and security,¶ the environment and climate change, G-20¶ energy initiatives, and technical assistance and¶ cooperation

#### The result of unchecked environmental destruction is extinction

Chris Hedges [Chris Hedges, whose column is published Mondays on Truthdig, spent nearly two decades as a foreign correspondent in Central America, the Middle East, Africa and the Balkans. He has reported from more than 50 countries and has worked for The Christian Science Monitor, National Public Radio, The Dallas Morning News and The New York Times, for which he was a foreign correspondent for 15 years. Hedges was part of the team of reporters at The New York Times awarded a Pulitzer Prize in 2002 for the paper’s coverage of global terrorism. He also received the Amnesty International Global Award for Human Rights Journalism in 2002]7/19/2010 (American Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist, and war correspondent specializing in American and Middle Eastern politics and societies. ) "Calling All Future Eaters." http://www.truthdig.com/report/item/calling\_all\_future-eaters\_20100719/

The human species during its brief time on Earth has exhibited a remarkable capacity to kill itself off. The Cro-Magnons dispatched the gentler Neanderthals. The conquistadors, with the help of smallpox, decimated the native populations in the Americas. Modern industrial warfare in the 20th century took at least 100 million lives, most of them civilians. And now **we sit passive and dumb as corporations and the leaders of industrialized nations ensure that climate change will accelerate to levels that could mean the extinction of our species. Homo sapiens, as the biologist Tim Flannery points out, are the “future-eaters.” In the past when civilizations went belly up** through greed, mismanagement and the exhaustion of natural resources, **human beings migrated somewhere else to pillage anew. But this time the game is over. There is nowhere else to go. The industrialized nations spent the last century seizing half the planet and dominating most of the other half. We giddily exhausted our natural capital, especially fossil fuel, to engage in an orgy of consumption and waste that poisoned the Earth and attacked the ecosystem on which human life depends.** It was quite a party if you were a member of the industrialized elite. But it was pretty stupid. **Collapse this time around will be global.** We will disintegrate together. And there is no way out. The 10,000-year experiment of settled life is about to come to a crashing halt. And humankind, which thought it was given dominion over the Earth and all living things, will be taught a painful lesson in the necessity of balance, restraint and humility. There is no human monument or city ruin that is more than 5,000 years old. Civilization, Ronald Wright notes in “A Short History of Progress,” “occupies a mere 0.2 percent of the two and a half million years since our first ancestor sharpened a stone.” **Bye-bye, Paris. Bye-bye, New York. Bye-bye, Tokyo. Welcome to the new experience of human existence, in which rooting around for grubs on islands in northern latitudes is the prerequisite for survival.** **We view ourselves as rational creatures**. **But is it rational to wait like sheep in a pen as oil and natural gas companies, coal companies, chemical industries, plastics manufacturers, the automotive industry, arms manufacturers and the leaders of the industrial world, as they did in Copenhagen, take us to mass extinction? It is too late to prevent profound climate change. But why add fuel to the fire? Why allow our ruling elite, driven by the lust for profits, to accelerate the death spiral? Why continue to obey the laws and dictates of our executioners?** The news is grim. The **accelerating disintegration of Arctic Sea ice means that summer ice will probably disappear within the next decade. The open water will absorb more solar radiation, significantly increasing the rate of global warming. The Siberian permafrost will disappear, sending up plumes of methane gas from underground. The Greenland ice sheet and the Himalayan-Tibetan glaciers will melt. Jay Zwally, a NASA climate scientist, declared in December 2007: “The Arctic is often cited as the canary in the coal mine for climate warming. Now, as a sign of climate warming, the canary has died**. It is time to start getting out of the coal mines.”

### Extensions – US Brazil – environment

#### Cooperation helps address climate change

**Bodman and Wolfensohn, Chairs Independent Task Force CFR, 2011**

(Samuel W. Bodman and James D. Wolfensohn, Chairs; Julia E. Sweig, Project Director

“Global Brazil and U.S.-Brazil Relations” Independent Task Force Report No. 66 CAIO accessed tm 7/9)

The Rousseff administration’s efforts to mitigate GHG emissions and¶ international efforts to strengthen global commitments to combat¶ climate change will likely come second to Brazil’s higher priorities of¶ economic growth and social development. Nevertheless, many areas¶ of climate change mitigation are of mutual interest to Brazil and the¶ United States, opening significant opportunities for cooperation.

#### Good US - Brazil relations lead to protection of environment and transition to clean energy

Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 2012, “Fact Sheet: Strengthening the U.S.-Brazil Economic Relationship”, The White House, April 9th 2012, <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/04/09/fact-sheet-strengthening-us-brazil-economic-relationship>, 7/10/13, JG

President Obama welcomed the outcome of the UN climate conference in Durban, with respect to both operationalizing the Cancun agreement and laying the foundation for a new regime applicable to all Parties from 2020 onwards. He highlighted his priority to continue to work together with Brazil to secure a successful outcome at the UN climate conference in Doha, including through the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate and ongoing cooperation through the Clean Energy Ministerial and the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas to hasten the transition to clean energy economies. ¶ ¶ • He further recognized the UN Secretary General’s Sustainable Energy for All initiative as an opportunity to highlight the imperative of increasing energy access and advancing energy efficiency and renewable energy development, noting that biofuels especially can make an important contribution to providing clean energy and addressing climate change, including in the international aviation sector. In addition, he welcomed the strengthening of U.S.-Brazil dialogue on environment and sustainable development through the adoption of a new bilateral agreement focused on environmental impact assessment, advanced monitoring, risk analysis, and environmental justice, and recognized the progress on bilateral cooperation with Brazil to protect forests and reduce deforestation through the Forest Investment Program.

### US Brazil relations good – trade stability module

#### **Brazil is key in securing US agreements with developing countries**

Brown, Director of Operations for the Office of the Defense, 2013, Lawrence, “RESTORING THE "UNWRITTEN ALLIANCE: Brazil-U.S. Relations”, National Defense University Press, <http://www.ndu.edu/press/unwritten-alliance.html>, 2nd Quarter 2013, 7/9/13, JG

The last area of convergence and¶ cooperation is not American, but Brazilian.¶ Brasilia is as interested as Washington in a¶ stronger relationship. Former foreign minister¶ Celso Amorin, who is now the defense¶ minister, recognized that there is enormous¶ potential for structured cooperation between¶ Brazil and the United States in areas of the¶ world such as Africa, where there is great¶ need for development and stability.''\* Minister¶ Amorin has cited the trilateral cooperation¶ agreement among Brazil, Guinea-¶ Bissau, and the United States as an example¶ of productive cooperation. This was a first of¶ its kind agreement for the United States and¶ Brazil in Africa. These trilateral agreements make¶ strategic sense because bilateral agreements¶ between the United States and¶ relatively poor countries usually elicit¶ criticism that the world's only superpower¶ is engaging in exploitive neocolonialism.¶ Having itself been a Portuguese colony,¶ Brazil is viewed as a moderating influence¶ on perceived expansive U.S. foreign¶ policy. It is also considered a friendly¶ observer to the Non-Aligned Movement¶ of 120 countries that are distrustful of¶ superpower diplomacy.\*" Plainly spoken, if¶ Brazil is part of a U.S. agreement with an¶ impoverished country, that country feels¶ more comfortable making an agreement¶ with the United States because Brazil, a¶ guarantor of U.S. intentions, is part of¶ it. Brazil welcomes this role because it¶ enhances its position as a regional and¶ world leader, establishes a singularly¶ special diplomatic relationship with¶ the United States, and fulfills two of its¶ foreign policy action areas.^° And its role¶ as a third-party broker does not end with¶ Africa or other poor regions. Brazil sees¶ itself as a viable broker for peace as evidenced¶ by its last-ditch diplomatic effort¶ with Iran, which attempted to resolve the¶ uranium-processing crisis.

#### Free trade creates relations that foster peace and resolve conflict

Foulkes 2012 (“The Magic of Free Trade,” 10-22-12, <http://www.fee.org/the_freeman/detail/the-magic-of-free-trade#axzz2YCcbjJVp>, SP)

What’s more, free trade among nations is a way to promote peaceful international relations. When individuals are free to trade across political boundaries, they are more likely to view “foreigners” positively. The mutual benefits of trade, in other words, can promote peace. Ricardo, one of the most influential economists of all time, was among the first to understand the great value of free trade. In his Principles of Political Economy and Taxation (1817) he summed up the benefits of free international trade nicely: Under a system of perfectly free commerce, each country naturally devotes its capital and labor to such employments as are most beneficial to each. This pursuit of individual advantage is admirably connected with the universal good of the whole. . . . [It] distributes labor most effectively and most economically; while, by increasing the general mass of productions, it diffuses general benefit, and binds together, by one common tie of interest and intercourse, the universal society of nations throughout the civilized world. Free trade gets a bad rap from domestic producers and protectionists of all sorts. But nothing is more important to a growing, dynamic economy than allowing the basic human right to freely and peacefully exchange with others.

### Extensions US Brazil – trade

#### U.S.-Brazil relations key to export growth

**Forman and Suni 12** (Johanna Mendelson and Alek,

“Recommendations for a New Administration: Building a Dynamic U.S.-Brazil Partnership,” *CSIS Hemisphere Focus*, 12/19/2012, <http://csis.org/files/publication/121219_JMForman_Brazil_HemFocus_0.pdf>, 7/8/2013, SLiu)

Work toward agreements that lower trade barriers. As the eighth-largest buyer of American goods, Brazil represents an important export market for the United States. The real-dollar exchange rate remains favor- able for U.S. exporters, though this is seen as unfair in the Brazilian view and remains a point of contention in negotiating tariff reductions. A return to more positive growth on Brazil’s side would help, but Brazil faces some constraints. It dominates Mercosur, a protection-oriented customs union whose members share few common goals and which has no enforcement mechanisms. Amid pro- tectionist responses to the current Brazilian slump, the United States should continue to promote dialogue on free trade through the Agreement on Trade and Economic Cooperation, which was signed by President Obama and President Rousseff in March 2011. It should also encour- age Brazil to advance its own privatization schemes and growth in manufacturing, which will help ensure contin- ued expansion of the middle class—essential to continued U.S. export growth, as a rising middle class will boost Brazilian demand for American goods.

### US Brazil Relations good – Food security module

#### US-Brazil relations key to food production

**PR, 2011**

(“Brazil and US to Join Forces to Feed, Fuel the World's Growing Population, According to Agribusiness Leader Katia Abreu;   
President of the Confederation of Agriculture and Livestock, Senator Katia Abreu visits the US to ensure partnership for sustainable agribusiness”, PR Newswire, November 3, Lexis Nexis, accessed on 7/10/13, BT)

According to Abreu, investments in technology alone can make Brazil's agricultural production triple and livestock production double in the next two years. "If we want to answer the new demands of the world's growing population, by 2050 we must increase food production in more than 70%," said Senator Abreu. "Both Brazil and the US can increase production with new investments in technology."Before those goals can be achieved, however, Brazil needs to address an impending risk: the country will loose around 80 million hectares of farmable land unless Congress approves changes in its Forest Code soon. That is the estimated amount of farmed land that, according to environmentalists, should be used for reforestation under the current legislation, even though Brazil already preserves over 61% of its original forests. The reforestation of 80 million hectares of farmed land would mean production losses of about US$ 100 billion a year.This issue was mentioned by the Brazilian Senator in New York, where she was earlier this week, and in Washington DC. Her aim is to promote the vision of a common Brazilian-American agenda. After recent lectures at Columbia University, she will attend meetings at Georgetown University in addition to the World Bank and the Inter American Development Bank.Senator Abreu has also meetings with investors interested in the Brazilian agribusiness, the Brazilian American Chamber of Commerce and BIC - The Brazil Industries Coalition. According to Abreu, the world's population reaching 7 billion persons this week brings new concerns. "By 2050 the population may reach 9 billion, therefore food and fuel sustainable alternatives must be developed." With special attention to the preservation of its native lands, Brazil has a lot more to offer to the world in terms of food production. Only 27.7% of the Brazilian territory is occupied by agribusiness, keeping 61% of the land preserved. "We maintain both quality food production and environmental preservation," explains Abreu. Brazilian agribusiness accounts today for 22.4% of the GDP (US$ 467.9 billion), 37% of jobs and 37.9% of exports (US$ 76.44 billion).These results could significantly increase with the upgrade of the Brazilian Forest Code. After a series of changes since its creation in 1965, the Brazilian Forest Code currently goes through an update process in the National Congress to regulate the rural activity and legalize investments in the sector.Senator Abreu's approach to the **Brazil-US partnership** aims to ensure sustainable agribusiness and exports. She notes that while one of the most important areas of cooperation between the two countries is ethanol production, we must take into consideration that "Brazil won't produce enough ethanol to meet increasing demand unless cane producers invest in new mills and plantations."Senator Abreu returns to Brasília this week, to support the upgrade of the Forest Code, explaining the population and NGOs that according to the New Code no single tree needs to be cut to increase production. With current available technologies and areas already cleared, Brazil can produce more, in a sustainable environment. After all, our planet depends on its preservation. That is why the partnership with the US for self-sustainable agribusiness is so important for both countries.

#### **Lack of food production and resulting food shortages cause global nuclear war – most probable**

Future Directions International ’12 (“International Conflict Triggers and Potential Conflict Points Resulting from Food and Water Insecurity Global Food and Water Crises Research Programme”, May 25, <http://www.futuredirections.org.au/files/Workshop_Report_-_Intl_Conflict_Triggers_-_May_25.pdf>, CMR)

There is a growing appreciation that the conflicts in the next century will most likely be fought over a lack of resources. Yet, in a sense, this is not new. Researchers point to the French and Russian revolutions as conflicts induced by a lack of food. More recently, Germany’s World War Two efforts are said to have been inspired, at least in part, by its perceived need to gain access to more food. Yet the general sense among those that attended FDI’s recent workshops, was that the scale of the problem in the future could be significantly greater as a result of population pressures, changing weather, urbanisation, migration, loss of arable land and other farm inputs, and increased affluence in the developing world. In his book, Small Farmers Secure Food, Lindsay Falvey, a participant in FDI’s March 2012 workshop on the issue of food and conflict, clearly expresses the problem and why countries across the globe are starting to take note. . He writes (p.36), “…if people are hungry, especially in cities, the state is not stable – riots, violence, breakdown of law and order and migration result.” “Hunger feeds anarchy.” This view is also shared by Julian Cribb, who in his book, The Coming Famine, writes that if “large regions of the world run short of food, land or water in the decades that lie ahead, then wholesale, bloody wars are liable to follow.” He continues: “An increasingly credible scenario for World War 3 is not so much a confrontation of super powers and their allies, as a festering, self-perpetuating chain of resource conflicts.” He also says: “The wars of the 21st Century are less likely to be global conflicts with sharply defined sides and huge armies, than a scrappy mass of failed states, rebellions, civil strife, insurgencies, terrorism and genocides, sparked by bloody competition over dwindling resources.” As another workshop participant put it, people do not go to war to kill; they go to war over resources, either to protect or to gain the resources for themselves. Another observed that hunger results in passivity not conflict. Conflict is over resources, not because people are going hungry. A study by the International Peace Research Institute indicates that where food security is an issue, it is more likely to result in some form of conflict. Darfur, Rwanda, Eritrea and the Balkans experienced such wars. Governments, especially in developed countries, are increasingly aware of this phenomenon. The UK Ministry of Defence, the CIA, the US Center for Strategic and International Studies and the Oslo Peace Research Institute, all identify famine as a potential trigger for conflicts and possibly even nuclear war.

### US Brazil relations good – US economy

Good US – Brazil relations key to US economic growth – new oil fields, increase in trade

Brown, Director of Operations for the Office of the Defense, 2013, Lawrence, “RESTORING THE "UNWRITTEN ALLIANCE: Brazil-U.S. Relations”, National Defense University Press, <http://www.ndu.edu/press/unwritten-alliance.html>, 2nd Quarter 2013, 7/9/13, JG

¶ Economically, Brazil is becoming the¶ most important country to the United States¶ in the Western Hemisphere. It will become¶ the fifth largest world economy by 2015,¶ while Canada will be eleventh and Mexico¶ fifteenth.- Moreover, "By the end of 2009,¶ Brazil's economy represented forty percent¶ of the total gross domestic product (GDP) of¶ Latin America and the Caribbean, and fiftyfive¶ percent of the GDP of South America¶ alone."-' Brazil will host both the 2014 World¶ Cup and the 2016 Olympics; accordingly, it is¶ investing billions of dollars in infrastructure¶ and security improvements throughout the¶ country. Additionally, a new oil field has¶ been discovered off the coast near Rio de¶ Janeiro. The find has drawn great interest from the United States, which is seeking oil autonomy from the Middle East. This offshore¶ oil field and others will double Brazil's¶ output of petroleum by 2020.''¶ from the United States, which is seeking oil. Former Secretary of State Hillary¶ Clinton proclaimed a "new 21" Century¶ reality—that GDP matters more than¶ military might."\* Her pronouncement¶ reprioritized economics to the forefront¶ of U.S. foreign policy. She cited Brazil and¶ India as examples of 21st-century economic¶ success.\*" As U.S. foreign policy focuses¶ more on economics, the U.S. relationship¶ with Brazil assumes greater importance. If¶ economics has become the primary interest¶ in U.S. foreign policy, then failure to build¶ a stronger strategic partnership with Brazil¶ will be a huge opportunity lost for substantial¶ economic trade and growth. Already Brazil¶ has concluded Common Market of the South¶ (MERCOSUR) free trade agreements with¶ Israel, along with a separate trade arrangement¶ with Egypt.' Additionally, Brazil has¶ entered into special trading agreements¶ with South Africa and India, which are also¶ rapidly growing global economies.' The¶ European Union and various other countries¶ have recognized Brazil's rise and future economic¶ potential. They, too, plan to make the¶ most of what Brazil's economy has to offer.

#### **High US – Brazil relations key to US economy through trade surplus, agricultural products and jobs**.

Press Office, Office of the United States Trade Representative, 2012, “Weekly Trade Spotlight: U.S. – Brazilian Trade Relations”, February 6th 2012, <http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/blog/2012/february/weekly-trade-spotlight-us-%E2%80%93-brazilian-trade-relations>, 7/10/13, JG

As one of the fastest growing emerging markets, and a country that the International Monetary Fund projects is poised for continued growth, Brazil is an important trading partner for the United States. In 2010, U.S. goods and services trade with Brazil was $81 billion, with exports accounting for $52 billion and imports accounting for $29 billion. This resulted in a goods and services trade surplus of nearly $23 billion for 2010, a 61 percent increase from 2009.¶ Brazil is the 10th largest goods trading partner with the U.S., with goods trade surplus of more than $11 billion in 2010. Trade in services between the U.S. and Brazil totaled more than $21 billion in 2010. Additionally, the services surplus for the United States was more than $11 billion.¶ In 2010, Brazil was the United States’ 8th largest goods export market. U.S. goods exports to Brazil were more than $35 billion, a near 36 percent increase from 2009. Overall, U.S. exports to Brazil accounted for nearly 3 percent of total U.S. exports in 2010. The top U.S. exports to Brazil were machinery, aircraft, and electric machinery. Additionally, the U.S. exported $578 million worth of agricultural products to Brazil in 2010. The leading categories of agricultural exports were wheat, cotton, dairy products and sugars and sweeteners.¶ Because of this important trade relationship, American workers across the country are benefiting. For example in March 2011, WindStream Technologies, a New Albany, Indiana based alternative energy company, agreed to a $10 million deal with a Brazilian clean tech company to produce 30,000 wind turbines. These turbines will be distributed and used in Brazil. This agreement will help to create more than 100 new jobs in Indiana.¶ Additionally, Rhino Assembly Corporation, a small business in Charlotte, North Carolina, has developed a relationship with ASA Brazil, a tool and equipment distributor. This relationship has resulted in robust sales and the hiring of new employees in North Carolina.¶ The continued growth of the Brazilian economy provides an opportunity for increased consumption of American-made goods and services by Brazilian consumers. As a result, USTR is working to improve and grow the United States’ relationship with Brazil in an effort to help create new investment and export opportunities for American businesses and more jobs for workers here at home.

### US Brazil relations good – energy security

#### U.S.-Brazil relations high and key to energy security

**Forman and Suni 12** (Johanna Mendelson and Alek,

“Recommendations for a New Administration: Building a Dynamic U.S.-Brazil Partnership,” *CSIS Hemisphere Focus*, 12/19/2012, <http://csis.org/files/publication/121219_JMForman_Brazil_HemFocus_0.pdf>, 7/8/2013, SLiu)

Energy Security. The new energy strategy with Brazil that started in 2007 and expanded in 2011 with the Global Energy Security Partnership should serve as a point for further development. The partnership has been an im- portant mechanism for both countries, giant producers of ethanol, to launch an even more robust conversation about the region’s future energy needs. It has also helped to break down trade barriers. In January 2012, Washing- ton allowed a three-decade old subsidy for U.S. ethanol producers to expire and ended a steep tariff on foreign biofuels that had poisoned diplomatic relations between the two countries for years. Now, a window for collabora- tion in ethanol production has led to joint ventures in the Americas and Africa. Looking forward, the conversation must focus on Brazil’s newfound oil reserves. President Obama noted that having a reliable and democratic part- ner in the Americas as a supplier of petroleum would not only help those countries in need of new sources of fossil fuel, but would also shift the global axis of energy to the Western Hemisphere.

### US Brazil Relations good – laundry list

#### US –Brazil key to global problems like environment, multilateral institutions, global economy

**Barbosa, former Brazil ambassador to US, 2011**

(Ruben, National Interest, July CIAO accessed TM 7/8)

Washington increasingly regards Brazil as a¶ regional power and a factor of stability in the¶ region, a country with global economic weight¶ and an important role to play in major topics¶ like climate change, the environment, renewable¶ energy and oil, human rights, the reform¶ of international organizations and other global¶ issues. With an economy built on solid foundations¶ and an expectation of sustainable economic¶ growth, Brazil has emerged from the¶ economic crisis more powerful and ready to¶ take its place on the world stage through a more¶ active foreign policy. In the future, trade and¶ investment will continue to be the focal points¶ in Brazil-U.S. relations.

#### **US Brazil relations key to regional and international security concerns – climate change and trade prove**

Brands, Assistant Professor of Public Policy and History at Duke Sanford, 2010, Hal, “DILEMMAS OF BRAZILIAN GRAND STRATEGY”, Strategic Studies Institute, August 2010, [www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB1017.pdf](http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB1017.pdf), 7/9/13, JG

The drawbacks of such a scenario—for the United States and Brazil alike—are not difficult to imagine. Brazilian diplomats will find it extremely difficult to accomplish their major diplomatic goals—a more favorable world trade system, for instance, or Security Council reform—without the cooperation or at least the acquiescence of the United States. Similarly, if Washington sees Brazil as a rival, it could very well respond by lending additional support to Chile, Peru, Colombia, or other countries that remain aloof from President Lula’s bid for regional hegemony. For the United States, on the other hand, a productive relationship with Brazil will be central to ensuring a smooth passage from unipolarity to multipolarity and maintaining a balance of power that favors democratic norms and institutions. Within the Western Hemisphere, a strained relationship with a rising Brazil could badly complicate U.S.-Latin American affairs and could eventually raise the specter of a geopolitical challenge in Washington’s backyard. Beyond all this, the prospects for progress on a range of multilateral issues—from WTO talks to negotiations on climate change—hinge in substantial measure on productive dealings between the United States and Brazil. Over the next several decades, managing this relationship will therefore be a key diplomatic challenge for officials in both countries.

### US Brazil Relations – US regional hegemony

#### U.S.-Brazil relations key to US regional influence

**Forman and Suni 12** (Johanna Mendelson and Alek,

“Recommendations for a New Administration: Building a Dynamic U.S.-Brazil Partnership,” *CSIS Hemisphere Focus*, 12/19/2012, <http://csis.org/files/publication/121219_JMForman_Brazil_HemFocus_0.pdf>, 7/8/2013, SLiu)

Defense, Security Cooperation and Technology Transfer. In addition to the ongoing dialogue on defense coopera- tion, Brazil’s growing defense industrial base can contrib- ute to our own interests in expanding industry partner- ships. It is time for serious discussions on what U.S. and Brazilian firms will need to pursue cooperative ventures in defense production. This is especially true in the area of aviation technology for a planned upgrade to Brazil’s fighter inventory and deep-sea guidance systems to be incorporated into Brazil’s new nuclear submarine fleet. Bilateral defense trade not only strengthens cooperation, but also supports Brazil’s capacity to be a more effective partner in a sector where Brazil has advantages. In a re- gion where our military footprint remains light, a partner- ship in the defense sector helps extend U.S. influence in an unobtrusive way. Questions over what technology can be shared need a careful review and updating in light of our respective security needs.

### Relations good – multilateralism

Relations key to transition in region and dealing with regional problems

Brands, Assistant Professor of Public Policy and History at Duke Sanford, 2010, Hal, “DILEMMAS OF BRAZILIAN GRAND STRATEGY”, Strategic Studies Institute, August 2010, [www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB1017.pdf](http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB1017.pdf), 7/9/13, JG

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#### US Brazilian cooperation key to multilateral institutions

Barham, Senior Strategy Officer at IFC - International Finance Corporation, 2011, John, “COOPERATION OR COLLISION: THE UNITED STATES, BRAZIL, AND EMERGING GLOBAL POWERS”, Georgetown University, April 1st 2011, Proquest, 7/10/13, JG

While it would be foolhardy to dismiss the depth of disaffection and hostility¶ toward the US in Brazilian foreign policy circles,48 we find that the forces impelling¶ Brazil toward cooperation with the US are far stronger. Fundamental patterns shaping¶ international relations and national policy in the postwar period, such as the spread of¶ democratic government, growing international trade volumes, and the voluntary¶ acceptance by most states of international law all indicate that Brazilian (and American)¶ foreign policy is likely to become increasingly multilateral in future years. Furthermore,¶ to the dismay of America‘s traditional foreign policy realists, unilateral pursuit of¶ national interest goals by Washington is becoming less and less effective. As Huntington¶ noted in 1999, the US may be able to lob Tomahawk missiles to achieve short-term¶ military aims, but it cannot use arms to solve complex political problems unless it has¶ won the support of friends and allies.49 The subsequent US experience in Iraq made his¶ point even more compelling.

### Relations Turns the case – Venezuela

#### US unilateral action won’t solve – need multilateral solutions to Venezuelan instability

**Duddy, Visiting Senior Lecturer, Duke University, 2013**

(Patrick D “Political Unrest in Venezuela” -Contingency Planning Memorandum No. 16 <http://www.cfr.org/venezuela/political-unrest-venezuela/p28936> accessed tm 7/3)

In the event that the government either orchestrates or takes advantage of a violent popular reaction to Chavez's defeat, death, or incapacitation to suspend civil liberties and govern under a renewable state of exception, the United States could take or encourage several steps in order to accelerate a return to democracy. The likelihood of success for unilateral U.S. efforts is low; multilateral efforts that include other important regional players are far more likely to influence Venezuelan behavior.

# Aff Answers to Relations DA

## Uniqueness and link debate

#### Snowden spying revelations hurt international relations – Brazil specifically targeted

**Kozloff, LA Specialist, 7-10-13**

(Nikolas, “Snowden’s Aftermath”, Huffington Post <http://www.huffingtonpost.com/nikolas-kozloff/snowden-aftermath-comprom_b_3576616.html> accessed tm 7/11)

As more and more stories leak out, it seems increasingly likely that the Snowden saga may exert a profound impact upon diplomatic relations at the global level. In yet another recent bombshell, Snowden disclosed sensitive U.S. National Security Agency (or NSA) files relating to Brazil. Snowden's revelations, which stand to tarnish relations between Brasilia and the Obama administration, sketch the outlines of a massive NSA electronic and eavesdropping program focusing on the South American nation. ¶ Indeed, according to *O Globo* newspaper, Brazil was the second largest target of NSA spying in the hemisphere after the United States and the agency soaked up data on millions of Brazilian phone calls and internet communications. The newspaper adds that the NSA program, which was code-named Fairview, collected calls through an American company dealing with telecommunication services in Brazil. In addition, Snowden's revelations show that the NSA spied on the Brazilian Embassy in Washington and the South American nation's mission at the United Nations in New York.

#### Uniqueness overwhelms the link – government to government not only source of relations empirically

Neves & Pereira, Senior analyst at Eurasia Group's Latin America practice, focusing primarily on Brazil & Pereira is a former Brookings Institute Expert, 2011, Joao & Carlos, “Assessing Obama’s Visit to Brazil: A New Framework for Relations with Latin America?”, Brookings Institute, March 25, 2011, <http://www.brookings.edu/research/opinions/2011/03/25-obama-brazil-relations-pereira>, 7/9/13, JG

With that said, three conclusions might be drawn from the President Obama’s visit to Brazil in the last week.¶ First, despite the lack of notable deals and the recent disagreements (over Iran, for example), U.S.-Brazil relations are kept on track and sustained by a comprehensive network of exchanges among the private sector in both countries. During the Obama’s visit to Brasilia, both presidents formally agreed to expand the cooperation in numerous policy areas such as strengthening the U.S.-Brazil economic relations, launching a strategic energy dialogue, promoting democracy and human rights, promoting research and higher education exchanges between the United States and Brazil and strengthening defense and security cooperation, among others.¶ This importance is highlighted by two main facts: 1) the United States remains one of Brazil’s main economic partners in trade and investment; 2) Brazil’s rising economy and favorable outlook (World Cup, Olympics, pre-salt oil) point to the growing importance of the country to the U.S. economy.¶ Second, the fact that controversial issues were avoided, at least in public, suggests that the two countries are agreeing to disagree on many levels. It is true that Brazil’s stance on the Iranian nuclear program shifted substantially since President Rousseff’s inauguration, but a highly contentious matter for both countries is China, which is Brazil’s main trading partner. In fact, for the first time since the 1930s the United States is no longer Brazil’s major trading partner. From both the Brazilian and American perspectives, this might be seen as yet another dimension of the “Chinese threat”. Both the Brazilians and the Americans are worried and uncertain of what to do, so they both have reasons to find ways to manage the Chinese giant. Concerns about the impact of Beijing’s currency manipulation and bilateral trade imbalances are well known, but less noticeable is the growing competition between American and Chinese products in Latin America.¶ While the U.S. seeks to forge a coalition to put more pressure on China’s economic policies, Brazil exerts a more reluctant stance, preferring multilateral forums, such as the G-20, to disguise its increasing concerns with the Asian country. That is the reason why it is not possible that Brazil and the United States will forge an anti-China alliance. It is plausible to imagine that China was indeed one of the talking points between Obama and Rousseff, but there are several reasons why Brasilia has refrained from publicly criticizing China. In light of Rousseff’s upcoming trip to Beijing in April, it would seem counterproductive and too risky to blame China for Brazil’s troubles at this moment. From the Brazilian perspective, it is a typical sequential game in which Obama’s visit to Brazil was just the first round and the Rousseff visit to China is the second round. Also in line with Brazilian diplomatic tradition, Rousseff will seek an equidistant position for Brazil if a superpower dispute arises — a rationale that makes even more sense considering that China and the United States are Brazil’s two main trading partners.¶ Third and most important, Obama’s trip reinforces the idea that the United States is beginning to reconsider its diplomatic framework in dealing with Brazil and the rest of Latin America. Two distinctively different speeches were delivered in Brazil and in Chile. In the speech exclusively for Brazil, Obama explicitly recognized the need to deal with Brazil as an emerging country like India and China. In his speech in Santiago, Obama aimed to speak to Latin America in general. Despite falling short of endorsing Brazil’s bid for a permanent seat in the UN Security Council, it is noteworthy to mention that the symbolism of Obama’s gesture fits rather nicely into Brazil’s strategy to seek more international leverage and prestige. For Brazilian diplomacy, recognition is a valuable asset.

### US Brazil relations low now – Snowden

#### **US- Brazil relations low now – NSA spying angers Rousseff**

Trend, leading news provider in the Caucasus, Caspian region and the Central Asia., 2013, “Brazil opens probe into U.S. spying”, Worldwide News Agency, 7/9/2013, <http://en.trend.az/regions/world/ocountries/2169016.html>, 7/10/13, JG

Brazil's National Telecommunications Agency (Anatel) said Monday it has launched an investigation into whether any U.S. firms operating in the country "violated the privacy of personal data and phone calls", Xinhua reported.¶ ¶ The agency said it would work in conjunction with Brazil's federal police and other federal government bodies to investigate a newspaper report that the U.S. collected billions of telephone and e-mail conversations in the Latin American country.¶ ¶ Any violation is a civil, criminal and administrative offense as "the privacy of personal data and phone calls is a right guaranteed by the Constitution, legislation and Anatel regulations, " the Anatel added.¶ ¶ The move follows revelations published by Brazil's prestigious O Globo newspaper over the weekend that the United States undertakes blanket surveillance of all digital and telephone communications in the Latin American country.¶ ¶ The newspaper said it had access to documents leaked by U.S. intelligence whistleblower Edward Snowden, adding that Washington used social networks and Internet service providers in its mass spying on Brazilian individuals and companies.¶ ¶ It also reported that the United States set up an espionage base in the capital Brasilia in 2002, manned by intelligence agents posing as diplomats. The paper couldn't verify if the operation continues.¶ ¶ Also in the day, Brazil's Communications Minister Paulo Bernardo said President Dilma Rousseff was highly concerned and angered by the revelations.¶ ¶ Bernardo said officials were particularly concerned about possible industrial espionage.¶ ¶ Brazil's Foreign Minister Antonio Patriota said on Sunday the government was "gravely concerned" by the spying allegations and has requested the U.S. government to explain.¶ ¶ Brazil plans to call for better multilateral regulations governing telecommunication security at the International Telecommunications Union based in Geneva, Switzerland, and also plans to submit Internet privacy initiatives at the United Nations, Patriota said.¶

### US Brazil relations low now – China

#### China’s Influence in Brazil strong- Strategic Partnership proves

**Cardoso, 2012**

(Daniel, “China-Brazil: A Strategic Partnership in an Evolving World Order”, December 14, <http://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2Fs12140-012-9186-z.pdf>, accessed on 7/10/13, BT)

Currently, Brazil is China’s most important partner in Latin America, and in April 2009 China surpassed the USA (United States of America) to become Brazil’s top trading partner [34]. This represented a significant change in Brazil’s economic relations, since the USA had been its most important economic partner for the last eighty years. Nowadays, more than 18 % of Brazil’s exports go to China. Even more relevant is the fact that 56 % of the Brazilian trade surplus results from trade with China.1 By the same token, 40 % of all the soybeans that China imports comes from Brazil, as well as 20 % of its iron ore.2Besides their economic interdependence, the partnership between China and Brazil is strategic because they both consider it essential to realise particular common goals, namely the broader reform of the international system. This reform would allow fast- growing economies like Brazil and China to have more power in the decision-making process of international organisations [18].The partnership between China and Brazil has also gained a strategic meaning because of its potential impact on the international system. To assess the extent of this impact it is necessary to recall the indicators suggested by Risse (power, purpose and practice). If we look at Brazil and China, it is possible to observe that they have, in fact, been increasing their material capabilities. Due to fast economic growth, China is currently the second largest economy in the world, and Brazil the seventh [21].With regard to purpose, as we saw before, the two countries have a common transformative vision of global politics. They both envisaged a multipolar world where developing countries have a bigger role in global governance.

#### China-Brazil relations high now – using Brazil to shape agenda

**Cardoso, 2012**

(Daniel, “China-Brazil: A Strategic Partnership in an Evolving World Order”, December 14, <http://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2Fs12140-012-9186-z.pdf>, accessed on 7/10/13, BT)

However, China’s relations with Brazil go beyond the sphere of economic con- siderations, as the next section aims to demonstrate. As a matter of fact, these relations might help show the latest evolution of China’s foreign policy that is far more proactive. By engaging with Brazil and other fast-growing economies like India, South Africa and Russia, China is currently working to increase its political leverage in order to have more conditions to shape the agenda of international politics. This policy is proving to be far from Deng’s axioms that shaped China’s foreign policy for the last 30 years.

### Relations low – trade

#### Trade relations low – Brazil protectionism now

**Winter 12** (Brian, “UPDATE 2-Brazil's Rousseff criticizes rich countries at UN,” *Reuters*, 9/25/2013, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/09/25/un-assembly-rousseff-idUSL1E8KP60G20120925>, 7/5/2013, SLiu)

Brazil's President Dilma Rousseff harshly criticized the economic policies of rich nations at the United Nations on Tuesday, saying they were failing to end the global crisis and harming emerging [markets](http://www.reuters.com/finance/markets?lc=int_mb_1001) such as hers. The left-leaning Rousseff said budget cuts and expansionary monetary policies in the United States and Europe were having severe negative side effects elsewhere in the world, causing Brazil's currency to appreciate and damaging its exports. She was the first head of state to address this year's 193-nation U.N. General Assembly. Rousseff's comments came as she faces growing political pressure at home over an [economy](http://www.reuters.com/finance/economy?lc=int_mb_1001) that has barely grown over the past year. She has also endured intense criticism from Washington and elsewhere over her recent decision to raise tariffs on about 100 goods, a move that fanned fears of rising protectionism among emerging [markets](http://www.reuters.com/finance/markets?lc=int_mb_1001). The leader of Latin America's biggest [economy](http://www.reuters.com/finance/economy?lc=int_mb_1001) addressed those concerns head-on, saying Brazil will continue to protect its industries within legal means as long as rich countries continue to flood the world with cheap money. "We cannot accept that legitimate trade defense initiatives by developing countries be unfairly classified as protectionism," Rousseff said. Brazil and the United States publicly sparred last week over the tariffs, with U.S. Trade Representative Ron Kirk urging Rousseff's government to reconsider. Brazil retorted that U.S. monetary policy had unleashed a flood of imported goods at artificially low prices.

### US Brazil relations low now – Brazil regional hegemony

#### **Opposition to US position in region – media coverage proves**

Brands, Assistant Professor of Public Policy and History at Duke Sanford, 2010, Hal, “DILEMMAS OF BRAZILIAN GRAND STRATEGY”, Strategic Studies Institute, August 2010, [www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB1017.pdf](http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB1017.pdf), 7/9/13, JG

Yet there is also a growing degree of conflict inherent in President Lula’s foreign policy and the growth of Brazilian power. At the most parochial level, the need to placate the more left-wing elements of President Lula’s Workers Party (PT) coalition has occasionally compelled the president to make anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. themes prominent in his public discourse.108 More substantively, many Brazilian observers believe that the current rules of international trade and finance are prejudicial to their country’s development, and that these rules are thus in need of revision. And in the broadest geopolitical sense, Brazil simply cannot achieve the increased influence it seeks—whether in South America or the larger global system—without weakening that of the dominant power in these environments. Ten years ago, Brazilian officials tended to make this point obliquely; under President Lula, they have made it more explicitly. In 2008, Ambassador Antonio Patriota told a U.S. audience that “the days of the Monroe Doctrine are over,” and other commentators have taken an even more confrontational tone. “Brazil is at war,” opined the Folha de Sao Paulo, a nationalist newspaper. “A diplomatic war, with a clear strategy and coherent tactics, against the unipolar world.

**No regional proliferation now**

**Forman 12** (Johanna Mendelson, “Brazil and the No-Nukes Option,” Center for Strategic and International Studies, 9/10/2012, <http://csis.org/blog/brazil-and-no-nukes-option>, 7/9/2012, SLiu)

Brazil’s acquisition of six nuclear submarines raises the issue of nuclear proliferation in a region of the world that renounced the use of nuclear weapons.   But not in the way most casual observers would think.  First, to set the record straight, the Brazil nuclear submarine joint venture with France will guard its 3000 miles of Atlantic coast is a logical extension of its rise as a global power. After all, Brazil’s extensive national wealth lies below the ocean floor.   Second, the nuclear reactors used in the submarines will be built by Brazil and coordinated through a new state-owned company, Blue Amazon Defense Technologies or Amazul.  These reactors use low-enriched uranium, the same used in French submarines.  The decision to use this type of nuclear fuel enables enrichment and manufacturing in its civilian plants.  As such, the submarines are not in violation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty of which Brazil is a party.  Brazil’s 1988 constitution affirms that the use of nuclear materials for peaceful purposes, but specifically renounces their use in arms.  Still, this episode helps illustrate one of the reasons that the Americas are frequently considered the geopolitical equivalent of comedy’s Rodney Dangerfield, in that “they don’t get no respect.”   In today’s world, having weapons of mass destruction is a way to get attention if not respect.  Think Pakistan, where the United States continues to pour billions in foreign assistance into a fragile state that seems perpetually on the verge of imploding, yet possesses the capacity to blow up neighboring India, not to mention parts of Central Asia. North Korea and its farcical government might be easily dismissed, if it were not for its nuclear brinkmanship.  And then there are Iran’s apocalyptic mullahs.  When policy experts who work in the Americas complain that the region is neglected by major powers, they probably never consider that it might be because, in part, the region swore off nukes with the Treaty of Tlatelolco, signed 45 years ago in Mexico City.  The Americas save for the United States and Canada is a nuclear free zone.  And no nation in Latin America or the Caribbean, not even Venezuela, has shown any overt sign of acquiring a nuclear weapon, although transnational crime, international terrorist networks, and weak border controls leave a gap for shipping nuclear devices across borders.

### Alt causes for link

#### No link - Energy cooperation between US and Brazil key to relations not the plan – salt petroleum proves

**Barbosa, former Brazil ambassador to US, 2011**

(Ruben, National Interest, july CIAO accessed TM 7/8)

A long- and medium-term Brazilian policy¶ for the United States must be based on our expanding¶ economic and commercial interests,¶ international prominence and the many interests¶ we share in Africa, the Middle East and¶ Asia. Such a policy will both encourage collaboration¶ and provide a setting for the countries to¶ discuss diverging views. The possibility of Brazilian¶ sales of pre-salt petroleum to the United¶ States over the next five to ten years could yield¶ profound strategic, political and commercial¶ consequences for the relations between the two¶ countries. Identifying concrete interests like¶ these will enhance Brazil’s importance to U.S.¶ foreign policymakers.

#### Alt cause - Cotton dispute is the key issue in US-Brazil relations not the plan

Langevin, director of BrazilWorks in Washington, June10, 2013

(Mark, “Where do relations between the US and Brazil stand today?” Latin America Advisor—Inter-American Dialogue’s, accessed on 7/6 at <http://www.thedialogue.org/page.cfm?pageID=32&pubID=3326>, DL)

"Biden's visit to Brasília comes just as the Obama administration moves into a second term with a focus on foreign policy initiatives, including more engagement with Latin American governments and apparently a starring role for Brazil. Obama and Biden have a lot to offer Brasília, both symbolically and substantively. The list includes easing visa requirements, commercial cooperation to build a regional biofuels market, eliminating double taxation, new avenues for trade and investment, joining forces to move the Doha round of the WTO forward, and framing a sensible reform of the United Nations Security Council that includes a permanent role for Brazil. Just don't hold your breath. There is still the WTO cotton dispute that is tightly woven throughout bilateral relations and vividly illustrates Washington's inability to terminate commercial conflicts with Brazil efficiently and definitively. The cotton dispute reminds Brasília of the asymmetrical nature of the relationship and the unwillingness or inability of successive U.S. governments to walk the talk on trade matters. Yet, this lingering conflict also provides a pivotal opportunity for the Obama administration to demonstrate its recognition of Brazil's importance, build confidence between the two governments, and ultimately resolve the dispute in a way that deepens cooperation between the people and governments of the two nations. If President Obama, working with congressional leaders, can bring an end to this dispute, then we can all expect a new era in bilateral relations that is commensurate with the increasingly dense social and organizational ties that bring Brazilians and U.S. citizens together more than ever before."

## Internal link and impact debate

#### Non unique and no internal link - US-Brazil relations will not improve--history of discord proves

Hakim, president emeritus—Inter-American Dialogue, 2012

(Peter, “Inter-American Discord: Brazil and the United States,” IPEA Boletim de Economia e Politica Internacional, October 22, accessed on 7/6 at <http://www.thedialogue.org/page.cfm?pageID=32&pubID=3115>, DL)

The US and Brazil have not had an easy time with each other in recent years. Although relations between the two countries are by no means adversarial or even unfriendly, they have featured more discord than cooperation—both regionally and globally. And there is little reason to expect dramatic change any time soon.¶ At the 2005 summit meeting of hemispheric leaders, disagreements between the US and Brazil brought a halt to the faltering negotiations for the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). In 2009, it was largely US-Brazilian differences that delayed resolution of the Honduran political impasse for almost a year. Later in 2009, Brazil galvanized opposition across South America to block a US-Colombian military accord. Today, the two countries remain at loggerheads over Cuba’s participation in hemispheric affairs, disagree on how to manage relations with Paraguay in the aftermath of the impeachment and ouster of President Lugo, and continue to have sharply diverging views on the appropriate roles of the Organization of American States and its Inter-American Human Rights Commission. ¶ Even more unsettling for US-Brazilian relations have been the clashes over global issues. Washington has been especially troubled, and the bilateral relationship most bruised, by Brazil’s defense of Iran’s nuclear program and its opposition to UN sanctions on Iran. The two countries have also taken conflicting positions on nonproliferation questions, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and international responses to the uprisings in Syria and Libya. World trade negotiations have long been a matter of contention for both nations.>¶

#### No impact –U.S.-Brazil relations resilient to major conflict or major cooperation

**Hakim 13** (Peter, member of the Advisor board and president emeritus of the Inter-American Dialogue, “Where do Relations Between the U.S. and Brazil Stand Today?,” *Inter-American Dialogue*, 6/10/2013, <http://www.thedialogue.org/page.cfm?pageID=32&pubID=3326>, 7/5/2013, SLiu)

A: Peter Hakim, member of the Advisor board and president emeritus of the Inter-American Dialogue: "The United States is making important diplomatic gestures, but no critical shifts in policy direction toward Brazil are visible so far. Brazilian leaders know that no serious country or group of countries will sign a significant free-trade agreement with Mercosur or any trading bloc that includes Venezuela and Argentina. Brazil could negotiate bilateral economic agreements without calling them FTAs. Last year, Brazil and Mexico appeared close to such a special economic arrangement. My guess is that Brazil will eventually find a way to build stronger links with Mexico, the United States, and the European Union. But so far, neither these nations nor Brazil have shown much willingness to negotiate seriously and make needed concessions. The sense in Washington is that whatever the United States does, the U.S.-Brazil relationship will not change much. It will remain amiable and civil without major conflict, but a close, productive partnership is not in the cards. Bilateral relations have improved under Dilma. She is far less flamboyant than Lula and less interested in asserting Brazil's global and regional influence. She cares about global stature but is more interested in how international relations will contribute to Brazil's internal development. Economic logic may eventually persuade her to upgrade the relationship with United States--but she has done little to accomplish that so far. She has, however, softened the Brazilian public position on issues of primary concern to the United States--like Iran and Venezuela. Today, the U.S.-Brazil relationship is like vanilla ice cream--sweet, but rather bland--with few new opportunities, but no significant tensions or conflicts. The state visit in October might bring about change, but it seems more likely to end up being a substitute for agreement on substantive issues."

#### No impact - US-Brazil will never have strategic partnerships—Brazil too independent

Boadle, Reuters, May 31, 2013

(Anthony, “Biden says US and Brazil ready for deeper relationship,” accessed on 7/6 at <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/05/31/us-brazil-usa-biden-idUSBRE94U14220130531>, DL)

Some observers think it is not realistic to expect any dramatic move towards a full-fledged strategic partnership any time soon.¶ "Brazil has achieved the stature and recognition it enjoys today in part by maintaining its independence from the United States," said Michael Shifter of the Inter-American Dialogue think tank in Washington.¶ "It will want to keep some distance, while seeking to take advantage of what the United States has to offer."

#### No impact Brazil must focus on domestic issues and World Cup—no focus on US-Brazil relations

Teixeira da Costa, board of SulAmérica in São Paulo, June10, 2013

(Roberto, “Where do relations between the US and Brazil stand today?” Latin America Advisor—Inter-American Dialogue’s, accessed on 7/6 at <http://www.thedialogue.org/page.cfm?pageID=32&pubID=3326>, DL)

"In the present scenario, I don't see substantial changes in U.S.-Brazil relations, but if compared with the situation under President Lula, one notices an improved dialogue and less antagonistic positions. Different from her predecessor, President Dilma Rousseff has been forced to dedicate more time in the 28 months of her government to domestic issues, such as political alliances, economic issues, inflationary pressures, adjustments in the administrative apparatus and more recently, dealing with Indian reservations and funding for infrastructure projects. The World Cup in 2014 is also forcing the government to prioritize infrastructure in order to host an event that is seen as successful in the eyes of the world. More than ever, Mercosur is on the top of the agenda. Brazil's relationship with Argentina is passing through a very turbulent phase and there is a growing feeling that Mercosur should revert to being a free-trade agreement instead of an imperfect customs union. Many observers show concern that the Pacific Alliance is going to impose new constraints on the Brazilian external trade of manufactured goods, and it will add pressure for Brazil to look for new trade agreements out of Mercosur, which limits any member's ability to pursue individual agreements. Thus, while it makes great sense for Vice President Biden to ask for more ties between the two countries in education, technology and science, my sense is that domestic issues will prevail, particularly keeping in mind that there will be a presidential election in 2014, and the campaign has already, prematurely, begun. When Biden states that 2013 will be different, he is perhaps referring to the official visit of President Rousseff to the United States, which will hopefully have a very positive impact."

# Brazil Sphere of Influence DA

#### Thesis: Brazil power on the rise in region – plan undermines Brazil regional hegemony. Brazil Regional hegemony good – key to addressing regions problems

### 1nc Brazil Sphere of Influence DA

#### Unique link - Brazil on the rise in light of US failure in the region

**Shifter and Joyce 9** (Michael Shifter, a Current History contributing editor and an adjunct professor at Georgetown University, is vice president for policy at the Inter-American Dialogue, Daniel Joyce, is a program associate at the Dialogue, “No Longer Washington’s Backyard”, Inter-American Dialogue, February 2009, <http://www.thedialogue.org/PublicationFiles/Current%20History%20-%20No%20Longer%20Washington's%20Backyard%20(2-2009).pdf,accessed> 7/9/2013, GU)

By fits and starts, Brazil has moved to build its global profile by taking a reluctant leadership role in the region. Brazil was constructive in defusing tensions between Colombia and Ecuador following a cross-border incursion in 2008. It has also acted as an honest broker in Bolivia’s internal conflict and was a driving force in the United Nations peacekeeping mission in Haiti. Likewise, Brazil has taken the lead in UNASUR, an attempt to integrate various subregional trade groups, and in the “Group of 20,” which made developing countries a force to be reckoned with in working out global trade deals.

Of course, disagreements and tensions with neighbors are inevitable for a regional power.

Nationalist sentiments and policies in Ecuador, Bolivia, and Paraguay, for example, have complicated Brazil’s investments in the region. Nevertheless, Brazil has moved to fill the vacuum left by a diminished US presence in South America and has helped steady its occasionally turbulent neighborhood.

## Uniqueness

### U- Brazil on the rise as hegemon now

#### U – Brazil hegemony increasing as US and Europe decline

**Barbosa, former Brazil ambassador to US, 2011**

(Ruben, National Interest, july CIAO accessed TM 7/8)

From an historical perspective, relations¶ between Brazil and the United States over¶ the past 165 years were not as smooth as¶ many now assume they were. In broad terms,¶ the relationship could be reasonably characterized¶ as marked by considerable mutual suspicion¶ and distrust most of the time. It is important¶ to acknowledge and understand this checkered¶ past so that we do not fall prey to false optimism¶ about the future. Recent transformations in both¶ countries, and in the world at large, suggest that¶ the U.S.- Brazilian relationship over the next decade¶ will require careful tending.¶ The effects of globalization, the importance¶ of emerging countries like Brazil and the shift of¶ the world’s main political, economic and trade¶ axis from the Atlantic to the Pacific, especially¶ owing to the rise of China, have fundamentally¶ altered the foreign policy of many countries.¶ The global economic crisis that began in the¶ United States in 2008 accelerated these transformations,¶ and one of its consequences was a¶ relative decline in U.S. global influence. A new,¶ multipolar world now challenges more than ever¶ U.S. and European predominance. Although¶ the United States retains unmatched in military¶ and strategic power, it must now share with¶ emerging countries like China, Russia, India¶ and Brazil its traditional role of shaping global¶ political, economic and financial decisions.

#### Brazil foreign policy decisions – international implications

**Bodman and Wolfensohn, Chairs Independent Task Force CFR, 2011**

(Samuel W. Bodman and James D. Wolfensohn, Chairs; Julia E. Sweig, Project Director

“Global Brazil and U.S.-Brazil Relations” Independent Task Force Report No. 66 CAIO accessed tm 7/9)

To be sure, Brazil is still contending with important internal concerns—¶ its remaining poor, the growing challenges of climate change,¶ and its ongoing transformation from a commodity-based to an industrial¶ economy, to name just a few. Nevertheless, the message of this¶ report could hardly be clearer: Brazil matters not just regionally but¶ globally. Its decisions and actions will affect the world’s economy, environment,¶ and energy future as well as prospects for diplomacy and¶ stability. Brazil is on the short list of countries that will most shape¶ the twenty-first century. U.S. and Brazilian foreign policy must adjust¶ accordingly.

#### Brazil position – economy

**Barbosa, former Brazil ambassador to US, 2011**

(Ruben, National Interest, july CIAO accessed TM 7/8)

¶ Accounting for 52 percent of South¶ America’s GDP, Brazil will undoubtedly play¶ an essential role in the integration and economic¶ development of the region, as well as¶ the improvement of its social conditions and¶ the strengthening of its institutions. Sustainable¶ growth will bring greater opportunities¶ for foreign partners. The United States has¶ already achieved burgeoning trade surpluses¶ with Brazil over the past two years. If recent¶ growth rates continue, Brazil’s GDP over the¶ next five years will surpass that of Italy, France¶ and Great Britain, making it the world’s fifthlargest¶ economy. This growth will broaden the¶ scope of Brazilian interests and heighten their¶ significance in the view of its foreign partners,¶ not least the United States.

#### **Brazil increasing its position in region – US SQ foreign policy recognizes**

Sotero, Director, The Brazil Institute—Wilson Center, November 2012

(Paulo, Pursuing a productive relationship between the US and Brazil, accessed on 7/6 at <http://www.scribd.com/doc/115057891/Pursuing-a-Productive-Relationship-Between-the-U-S-and-Brazil-A-Wilson-Center-Policy-Brief>, DL)

¶ Brazil’s emergence as a substantive international actor and the country’s rise as the world’s sixth-largest economy have introduced new factors in the Brazil-US relationship that policymakers in Washington and Brasilia cannot afford to ignore. Once the host of numerous multinational companies from the United States and Europe, Brazil is now also home to dozens of Brazilian-controlled multinational enterprises that have dramatically expanded their operations worldwide, particularly in the United States. Some of those enterprises occupy substantial positions as investors in key markets, such as the meat, beer, regional aviation, and special steel industries. The growing presence of Brazilian companies in the United States offers a new perspective on matters such as the negotiation of a tax treaty, which the two countries have talked about for four decades. What was once an issue of interest only for U.S. companies in Brazil is now on the agendas of Brazilian firms operating in U.S. markets. Participants in the 2012 annual meeting of the BrazilU.S. Business Council, held in October in Brasília, say the political pressure generated by the new reality of Brazilian global companies in the United States has created momentum for the Brazilian Congress to approve a bilateral agreement on the exchange of tax information. That agreement is seen as the first step for a treaty addressing double taxation. ¶ ¶ Brazil and the United States have also taken on global challenges together, benefiting from Brazil’s ability to wield soft power and newfound status in multilateral forums. The Open Government Initiative, which Brazil and the United States launched in 2011, has attracted more than 40 countries committed to promoting transparency, fighting corruption, and harnessing new technologies to make government more open, effective, and accountable.¶ ¶ As suggested by developments on taxation and by the progress made in the Open Government Initiative, gradualism is the crucial ingredient in efforts to advance U.S.-Brazil relations. It is in trade that this approach will likely have the greatest effect. Having rejected the Free Trade Area of the Americas for fear that Brazilian industry would be threatened by American competitors, Brazil now faces a similar threat from China. This threat has caused the industrial sector in Brazil to warm up to the idea of trade arrangements that preserve their regional markets in the face of Chinese competition. One of the challenges U.S. and Brazilian leaders face in the months and years ahead is finding ways to build support for such arrangements. ¶ ¶ In related efforts, the Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement, which was signed by leaders of nine countries in November 2011, will promote and advance trade and investment ties between the Pacific nations of North and South America and Asia’s most dynamic economies. This agreement should be advanced in ways that invite Brazil’s participation and avoid the perception held by some Washington pundits that it could be used to isolate or create difficulties for Brazil. The problem with this concern is that Brazil is the Latin American nation that relevant Asia-Pacific countries are most interested in engaging with— because of its size, position as the world’s sixthlargest economy, abundance of resources needed by other major emerging nations, potential for growth, and tradition of pragmatism. Under President Obama’s administration, the United States has increasingly recognized Brazil’s growing weight and relevance. In a region where the United States was once the hegemon and where today Brazil faces new challenges to advancing its interest and values and asserting its leadership, pursuing a strategy of cooperation rather than competition is the wiser decision for both countries.

#### Brazil seeking regional hegemony – economy and environmental position

Brands, Assistant Professor of Public Policy and History at Duke Sanford, 2010, Hal, “DILEMMAS OF BRAZILIAN GRAND STRATEGY”, Strategic Studies Institute, August 2010, [www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB1017.pdf](http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB1017.pdf), 7/9/13, JG

Moreover, while macroeconomic growth has been anemic in recent decades, factors like improved economic stability, growing purchasing power for the poor and middle class, and the development of both internal and external markets have allowed Brazil to crack the top 10 in rankings of the world’s largest economies (as measured in gross domestic product [GDP] at purchasing power parity).12 Prominent commentators, including Goldman Sachs, predict that the country may climb as high as fifth in this ranking in the next 40 years.13 A thriving biofuels program combined with aggressive offshore drilling has addressed Brazil’s internal fuel needs and increased its international economic influence amid concerns about the long-term cost and availability of petroleum supplies, and the exploitation of the offshore Tupi oil field will likely make Brazil a major player in the hydrocarbon market.14 These developments have not only increased Brazilian economic power and diplomatic standing; they have also raised national self-confidence after the trials of the 1980s and 1990s and allowed the foreign policy community to argue that progress at home justifies and requires expanded ambitions abroad. President Lula alluded to this dynamic when he declared that “Brazil is ready, Brazil is mature, Brazil is aware of the game which has to be played.”15

## Links

### Links – US unilateral action zero sum

#### US Unilateral action of the plan undercuts the regional position of Brazil – direct tradeoff with position

**Rothkopf, 2009**

(David, “The Perils of Rivarly”, Center for American Progress, March, <http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2009/03/pdf/brazil.pdf>, accessed on 7/10/13, BT)

One such subtext is that Brazil does not want to be lumped in with other large Latin countries, considering itself to be at a different level than either Mexico or Argentina, to pick the two most prominent examples. Another such subtext is that Brazil will be ever more sensitive to the old U.S. technique of working around them to undercut their regional leadership and establish separate relationships in the hemisphere that might, in fact, isolate or contain Brazilian influence. Another, of course, is that Brazil will not only have its own agenda that will be different from that of the United States, but it will also want to assert the differences.

#### US position in region key tradeoff with Brazil position – obstacle to Brazil rise

**Einaudi 11** (Luigi R. Einaudi, a Distinguished Visiting Fellow in the Center for Strategic Research, Institute for National Strategic Studies, at the National Defense University, he is a Member of the Advisory Council of the Brazil Institute at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, “Brazil and the United States: The Need for Strategic Engagement”, Institute for National Strategic Studies at the National Defense University, March 2011, <http://www.ndu.edu/inss/docuploaded/SF%20266%20Einaudi.pdf>, accessed 7/6/2013, GU)

A new generation of Brazilian leaders has emerged who tend to see U.S., and generally Western, political and economic influence as a generic obstacle to Brazil’s rise, and therefore as something to be checked when possible.31 Sentiments of this kind fed UNASUR and the “inter-regional mechanisms” of the South-South Dialogue, India–Brazil–South Africa, and the BRIC. Unobjectionable and even positive in themselves, these initiatives often seemed accompanied by an undercurrent of anti-Americanism.¶ President Lula’s attempt to break the impasse over Iran’s nuclear program had its roots partly in past tensions with the United States over Brazil’s own nuclear programs.32 But it also derived from the conviction that the United States is often part of the problem and that Brazil can help achieve solutions that others, including the United States, have let slip away.¶ The negative reactions of the United States and other major powers to the initiatives taken with Iran by Brazil and Turkey show that global involvement for Brazil is not without costs. Brazilian policy was criticized at home and abroad for overreaching, hubris, and inadequate preparation. U.S. views of Brazil as an unreliable partner unwilling to make the difficult choices necessary to sustain world order suddenly mirrored Brazilian views of the United States as dedicated to military adventurism by flaunting the UN Security Council on Iraq.

#### US Brazil regional hegemony – zero sum (assumes US in lead now)

**Kozloff**, author of Revolution! South America and the Rise of the New Left, **2012**

(Nikolas, “Is Obama wary of Brazil and Dilma Rousseff”, May 5, <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/2012/04/2012428134850333757.html>, accessed on 7/10/13, BT)

In an unsettling development for Washington, Brazil has muscled in on the traditional sphere of influence of the US. In 2006, former Brazilian president **Lula traveled to Lima** to meet with his Peruvian counterpart, Alan García. The Brazilian leader stressed the need for greater physical integration between Peru and Brazil, and lobbied for a regional, military and political alliance between the two countries.

Lest García get the wrong idea about Brazilian intentions, Lula declared that his country did not seek regional "hegemony" but merely sought to transform South America into "a global actor on a par with China and India".  Responding to Lula, García candidly admitted that he preferred Brazilian regional hegemony to that of the United States.There are clear indications that Washington is made uneasy by Brazil's sudden rise. One year prior to Lula's Peruvian trip, Curtis Struble, the US ambassador to Lima, **wrote**that the US was enmeshed in an "undeclared contest" with Brazil for political influence in the Andean region. "We are winning on most issues that count," Struble added, remarking that negotiations over a US-Peru free trade deal had remained positive. However, the ambassador noted ominously, "the government of Brazil is still very much in the game" and had met with some success in pushing for the so-called South American Community of Nations or UNASUR, which would diminish US influence.If anything, the contest for regional dominance has only intensified in recent years. Peru's current leader, Ollanta Humala, hired campaign advisers tied to Lula's Workers' Party during his country's most recent presidential campaign. Moreoever, as soon as he was elected president, Humala flew to Brazil and met with Lula protégé Dilma Rousseff. It was Humala's first official trip abroad in his new office and sent a clear sign of Peru's geopolitical priorities.

### Links – Cuba key to Brazil sphere of influence

#### Brazil increasing regional position using Cuba collaboration

**Gomez,** assistant professor in the department of public policy and administration at Rutgers University, **2013**

(Eduardo J, “Brazil Cuban Connection”, Quarterly Americas, January 18, <http://www.americasquarterly.org/content/brazils-cuban-connection#.UP6HuTT3-Qg.twitter%20%E2%80%A6>, accessed on 7/10/13, BT)

Brazil is once again seeking to enhance its international profile. But this time, rather than engaging in close partnerships with its fellow BRICS club members—Russia, India, China, and South Africa—Brazil is collaborating with a smaller nation: Cuba.¶ Since assuming office in 2011, Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff has worked closely with Cuban President Raúl Castro to strengthen their partnership in the hopes of further bolstering Brazil's economic advantages and regional influence. She is achieving this by providing financial and technical assistance to help restructure Cuba's economy while at the same time advancing Brazil’s economic interests through strategic investments in port infrastructure. Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez' quickly deteriorating health has created incentives for Dilma to fortify her ties with Castro, gradually replacing Venezuela—Cuba’s biggest benefactor—as Cuba's most important ally in the region. But instead of bullying Cuba into following Brazil's lead, Dilma is also gaining something in return for her citizens: technical assistance from Cuba to address educational illiteracy, a long-time developmental challenge for Brazil. In so doing, Cuba benefits by displaying its impressive success in education reform, while highlighting its potential to be an amicable partner in hemispheric affairs.Dilma has continued the policy toward Cuba set by her predecessor, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva. She has increased assistance, offering to help build a new port in the Mariel section of Cuba, located just a few miles outside of Havana. Brazilian engineers have been working with their Cuban counterparts to build a port facilitating Cuba's trade. The port will facilitate Cuban trade and is being seen as a gateway for a free-trade zone in the Americas.Beyond trade, the current port, as well as most of Havana's industry, is located in the tourist area of Old Havana. However, this has contributed to a foul stench in the air—a turn-off for most tourists.

### Links – Venezuela key to Brazil sphere of influence

#### Venezuela provides new market for expanding Brazil markets

**Israel, 2013**

(Esteban, “Brazilian firms root for Chavez’s man in Venezuela vote”, Reuters, March 21, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/03/21/us-venezuela-brazil-business-idUSBRE92K0ZY20130321>, accessed on 7/10/13, BT)

If Brazil's business leaders could vote in Venezuela's election next month, they would cast their ballots for Hugo Chavez's political heir, acting president Nicolas Maduro. They never supported the anti-capitalist bluster of Chavez, who died of cancer last month, but they hope to hold on to lucrative contracts for food exports and construction projects that he signed with Brazil's former leftist leader Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva and his successor, Dilma Rousseff. "In the near term, a Maduro win would be best," said Jose Augusto de Castro, head of Brazil's Foreign Trade Association.Brazil, the world's seventh largest economy, has emerged as regional powerbroker in Latin America with moderate center-left policies that it hopes can influence more stridently left-wing neighbors such as Venezuela.With Brazil's economy slowing to a crawl, the last thing its entrepreneurs want to do is forfeit growing markets.Over the past decade, Brazil's exports to Venezuela soared by 533 percent to some $5 billion, making it Brazil's second largest market in Latin America after Argentina, both major buyers of Brazilian manufactured goods. Economists say Brazil's investments in Venezuela are around $20 billion.Venezuela, an oil producing nation that imports some 70 percent of its food, is now the third largest consumer of Brazilian beef and an important buyer of its chicken. Key infrastructure projects launched during the 14 years of Chavez's government, from the Caracas metro expansion to bridges across the Orinoco river that divides Venezuela, are run by Brazilian firms like Odebrecht.

### Links – use of multilateral institutions

#### Unique link - Brazil use regional multilateralism to check US power – previous criticisms prove

**Wigell 11** (Mikael Wigell, researcher for the Finnish Institute of International Affairs, “Assertive Brazil: An Emerging Power and Its Implications”, The Finnish Institute of International Affairs, 5/19/2011, <http://www.fiia.fi/en/publication/190/>, accessed 7/10/2013, GU)

Brazil’s more assertive foreign policy has caused friction in its relations with the United States. Indeed, under Lula, Brazil assumed a series of postures perceived as “unhelpful” by the Bush and Obama administrations. Brazil voiced strong criticism of the US’s unilateral interventions, such as that in Iraq. It also criticized plans to expand the US military presence in Colombia as well as in Haiti for the purpose of disaster recovery, and refused to support the US position over the Honduras affair following the ousting of President Zelaya in June 2009.¶ Lula’s embrace of Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and the nuclear deal he helped broker with Iran enraged the Obama administration as well as the EU, who argued that it enabled Iran to employ a delaying tactic to avoid UN sanctions, while continuing to develop a nuclear weapon. Other postures such as the courting of Cuba’s Castro brothers, warning the States of strong Brazilian reactions if the US tried to destabilize Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez, and organizing the initiative for Latin American countries to recognize Palestine as a sovereign state according to its 1967 borders also formed part of Lula’s more independent foreign policy, through which he sought to boost multilateralism and carve out a more autonomous and proactive role for Brazil in international politics.¶ Crucially, Brazil’s efforts to promote regional integration have deliberately excluded the United States. Lula rejected the FTAA (Free Trade Area of the Americas) sought by the US. Instead, initiatives such as UNASUR and the expansion of Mercosur to include countries like Venezuela were designed to cut loose from restrictive trade agreements and undercut US hegemony in the region. Brazil has also voiced strong criticism of America’s handling of the financial crisis, accusing it of triggering a “currency war” through its policy of quantitative easing, while disputes over trade issues such as the US tariff on ethanol and its farm subsidies remain unresolved.¶ Brazil’s assertiveness does not, however, mean it is adopting the abrasive style of Venezuela’s Chávez. To be sure, within the Itamaraty, Brazil’s foreign office, “autonomists” have become the dominant group of policymakers.4 They have reservations about US hegemony in the region and want to boost the autonomy of Brazilian actions. But they are ultimately pragmatists who, via engagement and negotiation, rather than by direct confrontation, want to create a favourable context for Brazil’s rise. Regional and international multilateralism is seen as the main instrument for curbing US hegemony and improving Brazil’s relative position in the global power structure.

### Brazil hegemony good – democracy module

#### Brazil model for regional democracy

**Barbosa, former Brazil ambassador to US, 2011**

(Ruben, National Interest, july CIAO accessed TM 7/8)

According to a National Intelligence Council¶ study, by 2025 Brazil will have achieved global¶ economic power status, with a GDP ranking¶ among the five largest in the world. Owing to¶ its vibrant democracy, diversified economy and¶ sound economic institutions, Brazil is a global¶ model as well as a regional one. Its ability to¶ grow economically while enforcing an ambitious¶ social agenda to reduce poverty and income inequality¶ will have a profound effect on economic¶ performance and governance throughout the¶ region for years to come.

#### Democratic decisionmaking is best for the environment, spreads risks proportionately and includes more voices into the equation

[Akash Goreeba](http://www.e-ir.info/author/akash-goreeba/) [writing for E-International Relations, an online resource and news outlet for global affairs] [Environmental Democracy? Does Anyone Really Care?](http://www.e-ir.info/2012/10/26/environmental-democracy-does-anyone-really-care/) October 26, 2012

<http://www.e-ir.info/2012/10/26/environmental-democracy-does-anyone-really-care/>

It is not surprising that EU policy has placed emphasis on just sustainability a year after and EU governance white paper was produced (2001). In this White Paper, ‘’the modernization of European governance is seen as a necessary precondition for European integration through a process of decentralization, combating the impact of globalization, and a restoration of faith in democracy through wider involvement in decision making’’ (Agyeman & Evans 2004, p.162).¶ We have seen from the above the problematic of environmental justice. It is arguably particularly difficult when considered in the global context. It is not surprising that attempts to safeguard and provide environmental justice have now taken a small scale dimension. An example of a more small scale attempt at addressing the effects on environmental justice/injustice is the Environmental Justice Showcase Community by the EPA (environmental protection agency). Recently it was announced that the State of Jacksonville USA had been selected for the pilot scheme which would see a cash injection of over $100,000 by the EPA which would go towards addressing the environmental issues suffered by low income and minority communities.¶ ‘’EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson announced that, under the initiative, Jacksonville will be one of the national models for EPA’s commitment to EJ efforts. EJ refers to the disproportionate environmental burdens placed on low-income and minority communities’’ (EPA News Release, 04/2010). The project aims at working with the likes of schools, community organisations, local residents, as well as federal agencies. Greg Strong, Florida Department of Environmental Protection’s Northeast District Director stated that ‘’we can achieve much more collectively, when we combine and leverage our resources, than as stand-alone organizations working independently… This kick-off event is an excellent way for us to find new opportunities to work collaboratively with our partners in order to benefit the local community and further improve human health and the environment’’(EPA News Release, 04/2010).¶ Those such as the EJF (Environmental Justice Foundation) have already done well to illustrate the usefulness of small scale local and community projects aimed at addressing environmental injustices, the EJF essentially operates via providing film and advocacy training and empowering ‘’local’’ communities. Some notable examples where this has been successful include the Cambodian Fisheries Action Coalition Team, or (FACT). The Team aimed to resolve conflicts over freshwater fisheries, in short the EJC ‘’ trained and equipped FACT with essential cameras, computer equipment, internet access and GPS systems. And thereby helped FACT gather essential information and testimonies and co-produced ‘Feast or Famine’, which was launched at a meeting hosted by the UK Ambassador to Cambodia and attended by World Bank, IMF and other representatives of the donor community, helping to put the issues firmly on the political agenda’’ (EJF 2010).¶ Other examples include the EJF’s ‘’educating on nature in Vietnam’’, ‘’CEDAC’’ aimed at reducing the use of deadly pesticides in Cambodia, and ‘’JALA’’ aimed at combating illegal fishing and helping poor fisherman in Sumatra. All the examples above have in common that they operated in the ‘’local’’ communities. Perhaps it is the case that both democracy and justice are best implemented at a local level.¶ We have looked at the importance as well as the problematic nature of environmental democracy and justice. As problematic as the two are, their importance are undeniable. There are numerous organisations and NGO’s that are dedicated to ensuring environmental democracy and justice, some of which have been discussed above. In a world where we are witnessing environmental degradation and problems globally, effective democracy and justice is a necessity.¶ Good environmental governance equates to good environmental democracy/justice. We have seen how minorities have suffered disproportionate environmental dis-benefits. In a supposed free world it is only fair that everyone should be allowed to experience both the risks and benefits associated with the environment, as well as future generations to come. And whilst from the above it is clear that environmental democracy/justice has a long way to go, it has done well so far to deal with many environmental issues globally, usually small scale and local. But it is undoubtedly the case that small scale localised efforts are most effective. It remains to be seen whether implementation of small scale localised agendas ‘’globally’’ will prove fruitful. And whilst the likes of Agyeman above, have argued that the majority of environmental issues ‘’fail to register a signal’, this is undeniably changing. Thanks to the efforts of the many who go out of their way to make consideration for the environment a key part of modern life.

### Brazil Hegemony good- US interests

#### Respect for Brazil regional hegemon status fosters global partnerships -

**Barbosa, former Brazil ambassador to US, 2011**

(Ruben, National Interest, july CIAO accessed TM 7/8)

The U.S. government views Brazil as a force¶ for moderation and stability in a region that is¶ host to the newly formed Bolivarian Alliance¶ (ALBA), an organization that is critical of the¶ United States. Thus granting special status to¶ Brazil among Latin American nations would¶ serve Washington’s interests. It might also, in¶ the medium term, engender a new, more realistic¶ and nuanced view of Brazil, one that is less¶ informed by stereotypes. Such a view would¶ acknowledge Brazil’s separateness from the rest¶ of Latin America and open the way toward a¶ new global partnership.

### Brazil hegemony good – solves regional conflicts

#### Leadership in the region decreases conflicts

**Amorim,** Brazils Foreign Minister, **2011**

(Celso, “Reflections on Brazil’s Global Rise”, Quaterly America’s, January 31, <http://www.americasquarterly.org/node/2420>, accessed on 7/9/13, BT)

More recently, the Brazilian government’s decision to recognize the Palestinian state triggered a series of similar acts by other Latin American countries. The gesture even contributed to some European countries reviewing their stance. Given Brazil’s new willingness to act on the international stage, it is natural that it would raise concern in some quarters. The official and unofficial statements by U.S. authorities have been mostly positive in nature, but the unease is palpable. It is possible that the Brazilian action undertaken with Turkey toward Iran has caused some discomfort in Washington DC. The agreement obliged the U.S. government to explain, not always convincingly, its reasons for refusing an agreement that met all of the points raised in President Obama’s letter to President Lula less than three weeks earlier. But Brazil’s increasing resourcefulness and independence will benefit the United States. On a number of occasions, Brazil’s stance has permitted a consensus that seemed impossible in the face of more radical positions. This was what happened at the Organization of American States (OAS) General Assembly meeting in June 2009 in San Pedro Sula, Honduras, when the decision was made to revoke Cuba’s suspension from the OAS. In other matters, such as Haiti or the conflicts involving Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador, Brazil’s firm yet sensible position has been a steadying factor that has helped mitigate—if not fully eliminate—tensions and conflicts. Brazil’s influence in the region derives from its own economic and geographic weight, but is also influenced by its role in the international arena.

#### Brazil Hegemony helps foster regional stability

**Flemes and Wehner, 2012**

(Daniel and Leslie, “Drivers of Strategic Contestation in South America”, GIGA, <http://www.giga-hamburg.de/dl/download.php?d=/content/publikationen/pdf/wp207_flemes-wehner.pdf>, accessed on 7/10/13, BT)

The type of regional polarity (unipolarity) and the security order (security community) in which the relationships between Brazil and the region’s secondary powers are embedded have not changed significantly during the last decade. Moreover, historical drivers of contes‐ tation are not explanatory factors in this empirical setting given the peaceful past between Brazil and the South American secondary powers. Besides the historical rivalry between Bra‐ zil and Argentina, neither legacies of conflict nor mutual threat perceptions undermine the relationships of the states under consideration. Consequently, it is not likely that the major policy shifts on the part of the secondary powers towards Brazil in the last decade have been based on historical or structural drivers. Before analyzing the causes, and in particular the domestic drivers, of each secondary power’s strategic responses, we highlight Brazil’s for‐ eign policy behavior as a potential cause of contestation.Brazil’s willingness to provide public goods (distributional leadership) differs according to the issue area under consideration. Brasilia is not ready to pay the costs of economic inte‐ gration, but it is willing do what is necessary to secure regional stability. On the one hand, Brazil has recently been increasing its military spending in order to secure the status of the region’s dominant military power (Flemes 2008). On the other hand, Brasilia provides re‐ gional stability through its various mediation engagements and security‐cooperation initia‐ tives. Additionally, Brazil invests in the public goods of regional energy security and infra‐ structure (Initiative for the Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America, IIRSA). However, the country is not taking on a great share of the economic integration costs: the re‐ gional power does not support smaller UNASUR members through payments into structural funds. It is true that Brazil forgave the debts of Bolivia and Paraguay in recent years, but its smaller neighbors are demanding that Brazil open its consumer market to their goods.The acceptance of Brazil’s leadership in South America will depend on in addition to the provision of public goods its ability to bridge political and ideological cleavages by way of an ideational leadership project. In this regard, Brasilia is trying to guide the states of the region towards the shared goal of a South American space. Brazilian diplomacy has success fully established a regional consensus on democracy, human rights, development, the eco‐ social market economy and regionalized responses to the challenges of economic globalization (Burges 2008).

### Brazil regional hegemony good –environment

#### Brazil huge investments in renewable as well as oil

**Bodman and Wolfensohn, Chairs Independent Task Force CFR, 2011**

(Samuel W. Bodman and James D. Wolfensohn, Chairs; Julia E. Sweig, Project Director

“Global Brazil and U.S.-Brazil Relations” Independent Task Force Report No. 66 CAIO accessed tm 7/9)

Massive deposits of oil, discovered in 2006 off the coast of Rio de¶ Janeiro, should place Brazil among the world’s top ten energy producers¶ in this decade. Brazil exported approximately fifty-seven thousand¶ barrels per day of cane-based ethanol in 2009, rivaling—and, by some¶ estimates, surpassing—the United States as an exporter.5 Renewable¶ resources supply almost 50 percent of Brazil’s relatively clean energy¶ matrix, with sugarcane-based products alone accounting for 19 percent¶ of its total supply. Hydroelectricity also plays an important role in providing¶ roughly 75 percent of Brazil’s electricity. Water is both a source¶ of renewable energy for Brazil and, given looming global water shortages,¶ an important asset (especially as used to support agriculture).¶ Brazil is home to 18 percent of the world’s available fresh water, much¶ of it derived from the Amazon River basin. The Amazon rainforest is¶ itself a valuable resource, recycling carbon dioxide to produce more¶ than 20 percent of the world’s oxygen.

### Brazil regional hegemony good - regional integration

#### Brazil fosters regional integration

**Amorim, 2011**

(Celso, “Reflections on Brazil’s Global Rise”, Quaterly America’s, January 31, <http://www.americasquarterly.org/node/2420>, accessed on 7/9/13, BT)

Our main goal is to transform South America into a true “Peace Zone”—a goal Brazil is gradually achieving. I emphasize these facts not only for the practical results they produced—reflected in trade and investment figures—but also because they are unprecedented. Rarely, if ever, during my approximately 45 years of diplomatic life (from which I should subtract seven during which I was busy performing other government functions) have I observed such dramatic change in such a short span of time. In the early days of the Lula administration, Brazil’s foreign policy was marked by an essentially defensive agenda in the FTAA and the WTO—a situation we reversed in only one year. At the same time, we also managed to place South American regional integration at the forefront of Brazilian diplomacy. We restored confidence in Mercosur and initiated the process that led to the creation of the 12-member Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), which includes the whole continent from Colombia to Argentina. The basis of UNASUR is a series of economic and trade agreements, but it also has a strong political component. That political role proved to be of central importance during recent crises, both internal (Bolivia, Ecuador) and between countries (Colombia-Venezuela). But our “diplomatic activism”—in the best sense of the word—was not restricted to South America. At the Sauipe Summit in Bahia, all the Latin American and Caribbean nations convened to discuss cooperation plans aiming at greater development and political understanding across the region.

### Brazil hegemony checks US power

#### Brazil limits US market share in Latin America

**Teixeira 11** (Carlos Gustavo Poggio Teixeira, professor of International Relations, “Brazil and the institutionalization of South America: from hemispheric estrangement to cooperative hegemony”, Revista Brasileira de Política Internacional, 6/23/2011, accessed 7/10/2013, GU)

Because of the prospects of altering the status quo in the South American subsystem, this scenario was feared by Brazil, which held suspicions regarding the establishment of free trade in the Americas since the beginning and saw it as an “obstacle to the designs of Brazilian leadership within the regional order” in South America (Cervo and Bueno 2008, 488). In fact, the Brazilian Foreign Minister during the Cardoso administration described the FTAA as a tool to consolidate US “economic preponderance in the continent” and as a “potential threat” to Brazil, therefore mirroring verbatim the Clinton administration’s view of Mercosur (Lampreia 2010, 183, 189). When the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative was unveiled in 1991, Brazil was clearly “the least enthusiastic among the participating countries to move forward on hemispheric integration” (Rompay 2004, 120). In fact, Brazilian official position towards hemispheric free trade has been, like the US official position, considerably consistent through time, permeating four different administrations from different political outlooks. Basically, Brazil’s strategy has been one of securing and reinforcing its position within the South American subsystem in order to avoid its absorption by an all encompassing hemispheric subsystem. Within this context, the establishment of Mercosur with the Treaty of Asunción in 1991 was a key strategic component. As soon as George Bush announced his Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, the Collor de Mello administration in Brazil responded that it would only negotiate a hemispheric agreement within the 4+1 framework, i.e. the four countries of the recently created Mercosur would take a joint position when negotiating with the United States. In 1993, the same year that NAFTA was approved by the US Congress, the Itamar Franco administration made a proposal for a South American Free Trade Area (SAFTA). These early efforts demonstrate the Brazilian concern in securing a “continental base” for itself in order to counter the prospects of a US commercial offensive in South America. In fact, when Cardoso was the Brazilian Foreign Minister, he spoke about the notion of a “South American platform” (Cardoso 1994, 185) and later, as president, Cardoso referred to Mercosur as “a pole from which we will organize the South American space” (Cardoso 1998, 127). Mercosur was thus seen as a hub from which Brazil would build an alternative pole of attraction in the hemisphere, and as a result would attempt to create obstacles for greater US penetration in the South American subsystem. As will be shown below, these efforts were continued and then deepened in subsequent Brazilian administrations.

### Internal link –Brazil military checks US power

#### Brazil only challenger to US – could challenge militarily in Atlantic

**Kozloff**, author of Revolution! South America and the Rise of the New Left, **2012**

(Nikolas, “Is Obama wary of Brazil and Dilma Rousseff”, May 5, <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/2012/04/2012428134850333757.html>, accessed on 7/10/13, BT)

In his book The Next Decade, Stratfor founder George Friedman writes that Brazil is not currently a power that is "particularly threatening or important to the United States", and "there is minimal economic friction". In the long term, however, Friedman believes that "there is only one Latin American country with the potential to emerge as a competitor to the United States in its own right, and that is Brazil".      Eventually, adds Friedman, Brazil could pose an economic challenge if it developed its air and naval power so as to dominate the Atlantic between its coast and West Africa, "a region not heavily patrolled by the United States". This could lead to "a South Atlantic not only dominated by Brazil but with Brazilian naval forces based on both the Brazilian and the African coasts".Given such alarmism, it is not surprising that, behind the scenes, Stratfor developed a **keen interest** in Brazilian military developments. In one secret email, the company remarked to researchers that "Brazil will be building up its military capacity over the next decade or so. ANYTHING to do with Brazil's military doctrinal development and military industrial development is of interest. This is a top priority, long-term item". Publicly, the US and Brazil enjoy formal armed forces ties, but behind the scenes there has been friction over the question of military technology. According to WikiLeaks cables, top officials in the Brazilian military are unhappy about US export licenses. The officers griped that the state department's policy of delaying such licenses was "aimed at restricting Brazil's access to military technology", and had created "problems at the political level".According to Sobel: "Many of Brazil's political leaders remain uncomfortable with the idea of a close security relationship with the US and believe France would be a better strategic partner." During a recent trip to France and Russia, the Brazilian defence minister negotiated greater arms ties and was accompanied by a whole host of top level officials, including the presidential foreign policy adviser, the secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs and the long-term planning minister.The Stratfor corporation was apparently very interested in Brazil's efforts to establish military ties with outside powers, and in an email, company officials remarked: "Specifically, watch for relationships with more advanced military powers to be established (eg France) where technology transfers may be formalised." In Rio de Janeiro, **some Stratfor sources** believed that France had actually bribed Brazilian officials to purchase "inferior" Rafaele jet fighters. There were some "serious kickbacks going on", the source claimed, and unfortunately the US Treasury Department "forbids us to pad their wallets the way the French can".

### Brazil good – peacekeeping

#### Brazil integral part of UN peacekeeping force

**Bodman and Wolfensohn, Chairs Independent Task Force CFR, 2011**

(Samuel W. Bodman and James D. Wolfensohn, Chairs; Julia E. Sweig, Project Director

“Global Brazil and U.S.-Brazil Relations” Independent Task Force Report No. 66 CAIO accessed tm 7/9)

Brazilian peacekeepers, under the auspices of the UN, are stationed¶ across the world, especially in lusophone Africa and in Haiti, where¶ Brazil has led the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)¶ since 2004 and made among the earliest and largest financial contributions¶ there since the 2010 earthquake. Brazilian multinational corporations¶ operate and invest across Asia, Africa, Europe, and North and¶ South America. Brazil also plays a leading role within longstanding¶ and newly formed regional institutions (such as the Union of South¶ American Nations and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean¶ States), most of which eschew U.S. membership in order to foster¶ a South American or Latin American identity.

## Answer to Answer Blocks

### AT Brazil will never break with the US –

#### Mistrust of US motives and efforts to constrain Brazil means Brazil military fears US intervention

Barham, Senior Strategy Officer at IFC - International Finance Corporation, 2011, John, “COOPERATION OR COLLISION: THE UNITED STATES, BRAZIL, AND EMERGING GLOBAL POWERS”, Georgetown University, April 1st 2011, Proquest, 7/10/13, JG

Additionally, Brazil and the US could begin clashing more frequently over¶ foreign affairs and global governance as Brazil develops a more active foreign policy. It does not help that Brazil‘s political elite, the military, and the higher reaches of the¶ bureaucracy remain suspicious of, if not hostile to, the West in general and the US in¶ particular.23 Their hostility is based on the belief that the international system constructed¶ over the years by the West is being used to perpetuate their power and interests over¶ those of the developing world.24 This antagonism is perhaps becoming even more¶ pronounced now as Brazil gains confidence as a regional leader, with its fast-growing¶ economy, and the discovery of ―supergiant‖ offshore oilfields with reserves estimated at¶ 50 billion barrels.25 Senior Brazilian officials openly state the country may become a¶ target of future American indirect or military intervention, just as the Middle East has¶ become, as the US seeks to control secure sources of oil. Envisioning such a possibility,¶ the Brazilian navy intends to build a nuclear submarine fleet to patrol its oilfields.26 The¶ defense minister has warned the US against notions of ―shared sovereignty‖ in the South¶ Atlantic and stated, reflecting Brazil‘s claim to regional leadership, that, ―South¶ Americans will not be partners of the United States so that it can maintain its role in the¶ world.‖27 These concerns can be seen as a continuation of longstanding Brazilian¶ suspicions that the US covets Brazilian territory and aims to limit its sovereignty in key¶ areas, notably the Amazon.28 However unfounded or bizarre these beliefs may appear in¶ Washington, they are nonetheless deeply held among senior officials in Brazil‘s national¶ security establishment. In fact, these views have informed Brazilian opposition to aspects¶ of US regional policy, such as military support for Colombia‘s anti-guerrilla operations, which some Brazilian officials believe is merely a form of covert US intervention in the

Amazon.

# Aff Answers – Brazil Sphere of Influence

### Cuba Aff – no link

#### NO link Brazil using Cuba relationship to leverage improves US relations in region

**Gomez,** assistant professor in the department of public policy and administration at Rutgers University, **2013**

(Eduardo J, “Brazil Cuban Connection”, Quarterly Americas, January 18, <http://www.americasquarterly.org/content/brazils-cuban-connection#.UP6HuTT3-Qg.twitter%20%E2%80%A6>, accessed on 7/10/13, BT)

Aside from solidifying the close partnership that started with Lula, through these efforts it also seems that Dilma is striving to create a new geopolitical alliance with Cuba—one that is not as hostile toward the United States. With Chávez’ uncertain health putting the future of the anti-U.S. Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas (ALBA, using its Spanish acronym) movement into question, Dilma appears to be stepping in to replace Chávez’ lead and to create a more U.S.-friendly environment in the region.With the expectation that Chávez will soon be out of the picture, and with Havana’s knowledge of Dilma’s close ties with the administration of U.S. President Barack Obama, the emergence of a new, possibly pro-U.S. alliance may happen much sooner than we think.But it also seems that Dilma aims to bolster Brazil’s reputation as a provider of financial and technical assistance to developing nations—a foreign-policy objective for the country—while also maintaining a two-way street in welcoming Cuban approaches in education reform. Illiteracy is estimated to affect 11 percent of Brazilians, and key aspects of Cuba's education model (e.g., its emphasis on math and science literacy) have been used as a blueprint for helping Brazil's elementary and high schools and preparing a high-tech workforce, where the potential labor supply has been low.What's more, many of Cuba's university professors and graduate students are engaging in research projects with colleagues in Brazil. Cuba has been emphasizing sciences and the humanities in their academic exchanges, with about 80 Cuban professors going to Brazil in 2011. Cuba's contributions to Brazil in terms of education have shed light on its own domestic successes: in 2011, for example, only 0.2 percent of the entire Cuban population was illiterate. And as of last year, approximately 97 percent of children attended elementary and high school; in fact, since the late 1990s, Cuba has consistently ranked at the top among Latin American nations when measuring children’s literacy in math and science. A report conducted by the OECD ranked Cuba number-one for mathematical and scientific achievement in Latin America. In 2001 international experts were so astonished by the performance of Cuba’s third- and fourth-graders that they went back to reconfirm the results.Cuba’s advances in math and science education stem from longstanding government backing. Since the early 1960s, Fidel Castro repeatedly emphasized his commitment to creating "men of science," stressing that mathematical and scientific knowledge was vital for Cuba's long-term development and prosperity.By providing technical educational assistance to Brazil—one of Latin America's most advanced emerging powers—Cuba has been able to show just how important it can be in helping address Latin America’s educational challenges. Cuba is also showing its willingness to help other nations, despite the government's scarce financial and technical resources, and how much other nations rely on and trust Cuba's assistance.The Brazil–Cuba relationship reveals that close developmental partnerships can help emerging nations increase their success, notoriety and regional influence. But especially in the case of Cuba, these partnerships also reveal how helpful smaller nations can assist bigger neighbors in preparing their children for future prosperity.

### Impact Defense

#### No impact - Brazil hegemony only entrenches existing structures – not transformative

**Burges, 2013**

(Sean W., “Brazil as a bridge between old and new powers”, International Affairs, May 15, <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/store/10.1111/1468-2346.12034/asset/1468-2346.12034.pdf?v=1&t=hiypu2kr&s=871375d5d24c0767939da2764bb75acc8e4749ca>, accessed on7/10/13, BT)

Within this context, the project of constructing a role for Brazil as bridge between the North and the South is critical. It offers a way of positioning Brazil as an interlocutor that allows it effectively to exact a ‘toll’ on the bridge. Brazil’s consequent response to international negotiations is to advance its own interests behind a pan-southern value-creating, integrative fascia. While this approach is not unique in world affairs, it is also not entirely synonymous with the solidarity rhetoric often heard in Brazil. More particularly, the sorts of positions that Brazil is advancing, such as the RWP, appear consonant with the existing structures and norms of the international system, but turned slightly to reflect a set of priorities and interests that do not fit neatly into the implicit agreements and understandings that the US, Europe and Japan have used to run the world for the last 50 years. The remaining question is the extent to which these subtle turns and speed bumps will result in real changes in global governance frameworks and the international distribution of meaningful power and influence. Brazil’s preference is that they cause little alteration in the core rules and regimes, but perhaps a slight shift in norms that puts Brazil in a central position.

#### NO impact -- Brazil lacks the influence to solve major regional conflicts- lack of regional economic integration, wariness of involvement in disputes, and modest capacity to assume burdens of involvement

**Hakim 9** (Peter Hakim, president at Inter-American Dialogue, “Brazil: Latin America’s Heavyweight and the U.S.’s Counterweight.”, Inter-American Dialogue, 12/8/2009, accessed 7/5/2013, GU)

Still, there remain severe limitations on Brazil’s ability to shape and influence events in Latin America.¶ First, Brazil has made little headway toward its long-standing ambition of regional economic integration. After two decades, the Mercosur trade pact, which Brazil once touted as it economic anchor, is in a muddle. Its four members have failed to develop common rules, convergent policies, or even modestly effective institutional arrangements—nor have they yet negotiated a single commercial agreement with any other country. UNASUR, South America’s two-year-old European-style integration scheme, is still more of an aspiration than a practical goal. It is hard to imagine how it can succeed given the huge economic policy differences among its members, which are reinforced by political tensions and ideological divisions.¶ Second, Brazil remains wary about involving itself in disputes between other countries. It has kept clear of the acrimonious feud between Argentina and Uruguay, and stayed out of Chile’s long standing disputes with Peru and Bolivia. It has been even more averse to intruding in its neighbors’ internal decisions—even when they have consequences forS Brazil’s economy or security. It has assiduously avoided criticizing Hugo Chavez’s multiple encroachments on democratic rule, his human rights violations, or his meddling in other countries. Brazil may simply be realistic. It understands its intervention would not necessarily be welcome and could be costly, politically and economically.¶ That is the third constraint on Brazil’s leadership: its modest capacity (and willingness) to assume the financial and political burdens of more assertive involvement. Neither the Lula nor Cardoso Administration has, for instance, done much to help Colombia in its extended war against guerrillas and drug traffickers. On this score, the U.S. clearly has the upper hand; over a decade it has provided Colombia’s military with more than $6 billion. In addition, U.S. has regularly used its resources to assist economically troubled nations (including Brazil), and U.S. free trade pacts and trade preferences from the U.S. are highly valued by most Latin American countries.

#### No impact - Brazil can’t deescalate regional conflicts- lacks resources and unwillingness to become involved

**Frechette and Samolis 12** (Myles Frechette, a former U.S. Ambassador to Colombia, a former Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Latin America and the Caribbean and a former President and CEO of the Council of the Americas and and the American Society, Frank Samolis is a partner with the law firm Patton Boggs LLP, and is Co-Chair of its “International Trade Sovereign Representation and Defense” Practice Group, was previously trade counsel for the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, “A Tentative Embrace: Brazil’s Foreign and Trade Relations With the United States” Política Externa, March 2012, <http://www.gwu.edu/~clai/working_papers/Frechette_03_2012.pdf>, accessed 7/6/2013, GU)

Further, President Lula showed little disposition to settle disputes between neighbors. For example, the Lula administration did not get involved in a dispute between Argentina and Uruguay, both Brazil’s partners in Mercosur, over the operation of a cellulose plant on the Uruguayan side of the Uruguay River.”14 Similarly, Brazil did little to help reduce tensions and avoid a possible military confrontation between Colombia and Venezuela. When Venezuela broke diplomatic relations with Colombia in August 2010, Lula’s attempt to reduce tension “[…] had little impact and did not alter the mismatch between Brazil’s assertions of leadership at the global level [...] and its modest interest in assuming the risks of leadership closer to home […].”15¶ Several reasons have been offered for this discrepancy. One reason is that such disputes generate little interest and no political dividends in Brazil. One Brazilian survey suggested that Brazilian elites generally perceive that South America and Latin America are not a suitable platform to project Brazil as a global power. It is too early to tell whether Brazil will be able to act as a global power. James ¶ Lockhart Smith of the International Institute for Strategic Studies suggests Brazil is not yet able to implement or bear the costs of regional predominance. “[...] intervention would not only risk failure but also threaten Brazil’s diplomatic and economic ties with its neighbors.”16 Some analysts argue Brazil cannot achieve regional leadership but needs regional stability. This allows Brazil’s regional economic influence to grow.

#### No impact - Brazil lacks the influence to solve major regional conflicts- lack of regional economic integration, wariness of involvement in disputes, and modest capacity to assume burdens of involvement

**Hakim 9** (Peter Hakim, president at Inter-American Dialogue, “Brazil: Latin America’s Heavyweight and the U.S.’s Counterweight.”, Inter-American Dialogue, 12/8/2009, accessed 7/5/2013, GU)

Still, there remain severe limitations on Brazil’s ability to shape and influence events in Latin America.¶ First, Brazil has made little headway toward its long-standing ambition of regional economic integration. After two decades, the Mercosur trade pact, which Brazil once touted as it economic anchor, is in a muddle. Its four members have failed to develop common rules, convergent policies, or even modestly effective institutional arrangements—nor have they yet negotiated a single commercial agreement with any other country. UNASUR, South America’s two-year-old European-style integration scheme, is still more of an aspiration than a practical goal. It is hard to imagine how it can succeed given the huge economic policy differences among its members, which are reinforced by political tensions and ideological divisions.¶ Second, Brazil remains wary about involving itself in disputes between other countries. It has kept clear of the acrimonious feud between Argentina and Uruguay, and stayed out of Chile’s long standing disputes with Peru and Bolivia. It has been even more averse to intruding in its neighbors’ internal decisions—even when they have consequences forS Brazil’s economy or security. It has assiduously avoided criticizing Hugo Chavez’s multiple encroachments on democratic rule, his human rights violations, or his meddling in other countries. Brazil may simply be realistic. It understands its intervention would not necessarily be welcome and could be costly, politically and economically.¶ That is the third constraint on Brazil’s leadership: its modest capacity (and willingness) to assume the financial and political burdens of more assertive involvement. Neither the Lula nor Cardoso Administration has, for instance, done much to help Colombia in its extended war against guerrillas and drug traffickers. On this score, the U.S. clearly has the upper hand; over a decade it has provided Colombia’s military with more than $6 billion. In addition, U.S. has regularly used its resources to assist economically troubled nations (including Brazil), and U.S. free trade pacts and trade preferences from the U.S. are highly valued by most Latin American countries.

#### No internal link and impact - Brazil can’t deescalate regional conflicts- lacks resources and unwillingness to become involved

**Frechette and Samolis 12** (Myles Frechette, a former U.S. Ambassador to Colombia, a former Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Latin America and the Caribbean and a former President and CEO of the Council of the Americas and and the American Society, Frank Samolis is a partner with the law firm Patton Boggs LLP, and is Co-Chair of its “International Trade Sovereign Representation and Defense” Practice Group, was previously trade counsel for the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, “A Tentative Embrace: Brazil’s Foreign and Trade Relations With the United States” Política Externa, March 2012, <http://www.gwu.edu/~clai/working_papers/Frechette_03_2012.pdf>, accessed 7/6/2013, GU)

Further, President Lula showed little disposition to settle disputes between neighbors. For example, the Lula administration did not get involved in a dispute between Argentina and Uruguay, both Brazil’s partners in Mercosur, over the operation of a cellulose plant on the Uruguayan side of the Uruguay River.”14 Similarly, Brazil did little to help reduce tensions and avoid a possible military confrontation between Colombia and Venezuela. When Venezuela broke diplomatic relations with Colombia in August 2010, Lula’s attempt to reduce tension “[…] had little impact and did not alter the mismatch between Brazil’s assertions of leadership at the global level [...] and its modest interest in assuming the risks of leadership closer to home […].”15¶ Several reasons have been offered for this discrepancy. One reason is that such disputes generate little interest and no political dividends in Brazil. One Brazilian survey suggested that Brazilian elites generally perceive that South America and Latin America are not a suitable platform to project Brazil as a global power. It is too early to tell whether Brazil will be able to act as a global power. James ¶ Lockhart Smith of the International Institute for Strategic Studies suggests Brazil is not yet able to implement or bear the costs of regional predominance. “[...] intervention would not only risk failure but also threaten Brazil’s diplomatic and economic ties with its neighbors.”16 Some analysts argue Brazil cannot achieve regional leadership but needs regional stability. This allows Brazil’s regional economic influence to grow.

# Consult Brazil CP

### 1nc Consult Brazil CP

#### Text- The United States federal government should enter in prior binding consultation with the government of Brazil over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

#### Consultation key to relations – need high level dialogue to act properly

**Bodman and Wolfensohn, Chairs Independent Task Force CFR, 2011**

(Samuel W. Bodman and James D. Wolfensohn, Chairs; Julia E. Sweig, Project Director

“Global Brazil and U.S.-Brazil Relations” Independent Task Force Report No. 66 CAIO accessed tm 7/9)

The Task Force recommends open and regular communication¶ between Obama and Rousseff and between senior officials of both countries.¶ As Brazil continues to rise and the United States adapts to a multipolar¶ order, frequent dialogue will help anticipate and diffuse tensions¶ that will surface as each country reacts and adjusts to a new and evolving geopolitical dynamic. High-level contact will signal to each country’s¶ bureaucracy—historically distrustful of one another—that the relationship¶ is a priority and that the success of each is in the other’s interest.

### Consultation Net Benefit – Relations

#### Constructive engagement defines current US-Brazil relationship including consultation

Sotero, Director, The Brazil Institute—Wilson Center, November 2012

(Paulo, Pursuing a productive relationship between the US and Brazil, accessed on 7/6 at <http://www.scribd.com/doc/115057891/Pursuing-a-Productive-Relationship-Between-the-U-S-and-Brazil-A-Wilson-Center-Policy-Brief>, DL)

¶ Both the Brazilian and U.S. governments and the private sector have recognized the importance of constructive engagement between the two economic and political powerhouses. After a period of estrangement caused by foreign policy differences at the end of the Lula da Silva administration, Washington and Brasília kissed and made up right before Rousseff ’s inauguration in January 2011. Since then, the two capitals have launched an array of bilateral and global initiatives and intensified the frequency of their mid- and high-level meetings. ¶ Whereas previous conversations between Brazilian and U.S. policymakers might have been limited to a few core areas of interest, the dialogue is now all encompassing. Mechanisms are in place for regular ministerial cooperation and consultation, ranging from challenging topics such as trade, finance, and defense, to 21st-century concerns such as cyber-security, open government, and innovation in science and technology, to issues that directly affect the average citizen such as education and social policies. People-to-people exchanges are on the rise, strengthening and expanding networks, particularly in education and scientific research. Some skeptics view these developments as window dressing and no substitute for concrete agreements on hard issues such as trade and taxation. However, the rapid increase in the breadth and depth of the bilateral dialogue, plus both governments’ efforts to keep the doors open for a more productive and consequential relationship, suggest that, at a minimum, they understand their mutual need, the benefits of working together, and the political risk of not doing so.

### Consultation solves relations

#### US-Brazil relations are key to US policy success—Brazil perceives relationship as zero-sum

Noreiga and Cardenas, American Enterprise Institute, 2012

(Roger/Jose, An action plan for US policy in the Americas, accessed on 7/1 at <http://www.aei.org/files/2012/12/06/-an-action-plan-for-us-policy-in-the-americas_091631523856.pdf>, DL)

A reinvigorated US policy in the Western Hemisphere cannot proceed without a fundamental reevaluation of bilateral relations with Brazil. With a population of some 200 million, a $2.5 trillion economy (the world’s sixth largest), and a recent history of steady political and economic management, Brazil is beginning to realize its enormous potential. Much as China used the 2008 Beijing Olympics to unveil its economic progress and modernity, Brazil will be the focus of global attention in 2014 and 2016 as it hosts the World Cup and Olympics, respectively. Strengthening and expanding US relations with Brazil should be a US presidential priority. Specifically, it is in both countries’ interests to deepen the developing partnership, namely in the areas of trade, security, and energy. Yet, though there are opportunities in a more modern US-Brazil relationship, there are also challenges. It will be a test of US diplomacy to convince some sectors in Brazil that relations with the United States are not a zero-sum game, and that significant benefits can accrue for both populations as a result of deeper cooperation.

Some recommendations for US-Brazil cooperation: • Invigorate presidential-level engagement; • Establish a jointly funded US-Brazil foundation (modeled on the German Marshall Fund) to institutionalize broad cooperation; focusing on information and communications technology (the so-called “e-economy”); student, political, cultural, and other grassroots exchanges; and language training; • Charge an interagency team with developing strategies to overcome the zero-sum approach in bilateral relations adhered to by some in the Brazilian foreign policy establishment; • Institutionalize a bilateral defense ministerial on global security challenges, defense cooperation, military modernization, and regional security challenges; • Incentivize US ventures with Brazil’s aviation and aerospace industries and overcome technologytransfer issues to create opportunities for US manufacturers; • Offer working-level cooperation with World Cup and Olympics planning teams.

#### US should consult with Brazil

#### Rothkopf, 2009

(David, “The Perils of Rivarly”, Center for American Progress, March, <http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2009/03/pdf/brazil.pdf>, accessed on 7/10/13, BT)

The best way to avoid these problems is to seek a new special relationship with Brazil,

akin to the relationship the United States has with other vital nations worldwide. No two

nations will play a more vital role in the future of the Americas, and no two nations from

the Americas will play a more prominent role on the world stage. President Obama should meet early and often with Brazil’s president. Indeed, President Obama should travel to the country in his first year in office. It would make a great deal of sense for him to go to Brazil for even just a day or two after the Summit of the Americas, perhaps meeting with President Lula in the Northeast of Brazil, which would have enormous cultural significance given that it is the home of Brazil’s enormous Afro-Brazilian population and, of course, given that Obama is America’s first African American president.

### Consultation Net Benefit - Brazil hegemony/sphere of influence

#### Brazil is efficient third-party to consult – should increase its involvement

**Amorim,** Brazils Foreign Minister, **2011**

(Celso, “Reflections on Brazil’s Global Rise”, Quaterly America’s, January 31, <http://www.americasquarterly.org/node/2420>, accessed on 7/9/13, BT)

When commenting on the announcement of the visit, several U.S. government officials stressed the global reach of their relationship with Brazil. On the other hand, there has been no lack of criticism by U.S. pundits regarding the direction of Washington’s relations with Arab nations. Is it not time to use Brazil’s good relationship—and that of other South American countries—with the Arab world to begin a new dialogue that promotes the values we share while respecting the rhythms and processes of each country? In this, Brazil can serve as an effective broker or third party in negotiations. Moreover, the example of Tunisia is doubly illuminating: first, because it occurred endogenously, without being externally induced through sanctions or other pressures; and second, because it occurred in a country whose leader was considered an ally in the war on terror. Perhaps a less Manichean and more nuanced view of reality, such as the one Brazil and other South American countries have shown, would be useful in dealing with these thorny situations, especially in the Middle East. We may have finally reached a time to move beyond dialogue to a global strategic partnership.

### Brazil wants consultation

#### US consult Brazil with dialogue- Brazil strong partnerships with countries prove

**Amorim,** Brazils Foreign Minister, **2011**

(Celso, “Reflections on Brazil’s Global Rise”, Quaterly America’s, January 31, <http://www.americasquarterly.org/node/2420>, accessed on 7/9/13, BT)

In broader terms, in the first years of the administration, we strengthened—and in some cases established—strategic partnerships with China, India, Russia, and South Africa. As a result, we created new channels of cooperation among developing nations, such as the IBSA Dialogue Forum—a mechanism for cooperation and political consultation involving India, Brazil and South Africa. Another channel was the establishment of a summit process involving Arab countries and South America and, separately, African countries and South America. On the economic front, our designation as a member of the BRIC countries (Brazil, Russia, India, and China) has become an essential reference point for us, while it has given our four nations a new economic and political status. Another group of emerging nations, BASIC (Brazil, South Africa, India, and China), has also played a leading role in the international negotiations on climate, with our support and encouragement. Relations with other nations with growing influence in their regions, including Turkey, have brought new and somewhat unexpected opportunities for political action. Our work with countries across the global South has helped to strengthen the perception of Brazil as a nation whose interests and influence go beyond its own region. This, in addition to our growing strength in the areas of trade, economics and the environment, has contributed to the European Union’s decision to make Brazil a strategic partner and to the establishment of a dialogue with the U.S. to work together on global issues. Analysts and government officials from several countries, including the U.S., have noted Brazil’s arrival as a global player—though only time and other factors, including subjective ones, will confirm the permanence of our newfound status.

### Consultation solvency – Venezuela

**Brazil incentive to limit Venezuelan instability – business and political ambitions**

**Duddy, Visiting Senior Lecturer, Duke University, 2013**

(Patrick D “Political Unrest in Venezuela” -Contingency Planning Memorandum No. 16 <http://www.cfr.org/venezuela/political-unrest-venezuela/p28936> accessed tm 7/3)

Two factors seem most likely to dissuade leading Venezuelan actors from violence: scrutiny of the electoral process and a clear sense that the rest of the Western Hemisphere would not countenance an attempt to subvert or set aside the outcome of a legitimate vote. All Western Hemisphere international organizations make having a fully functioning democracy a necessary precondition to full participation. Chavez's influence (beyond oil revenue) has always rested in large part on the perception that he is legitimately elected and enjoys a popular mandate. The options to prevent instability in Venezuela include the following:¶ *Regional/Bilateral*: The United States could urge Brazil, Colombia, and other countries in the region to press for transparency and compliance with the highest possible standard of election administration and to press Venezuela to permit exit polling, quick counts, and other mechanisms for independent validation of the electoral results. Brazil, in particular, has influence with the Chavez government and seeks to play more of a leadership role globally and in the hemisphere. Instability, violence, or an interruption of democracy in Venezuela would hurt Brazil's geopolitical ambitions as well as its extensive business interests. It would also be problematic for the Southern Common Market (Mercosur), which recently made Venezuela a full member. (Mercosur requires members to be fully functioning democracies and recently suspended Paraguay after the Senate there removed the sitting president under circumstances that other members considered questionable.)

#### Brazil key to Venezuela leverage – US should work with

Shifter Adjunct Professor of Latin American Studies at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service **20**13 --- (3/11/2013, Michael, “The Empire Makes Nice: Is it time for a Venezuela reset?” <http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2013/03/11/the_empire_makes_nice_venezuela_hugo_chavez?page=0,1> accessed tm 7/7)

¶ A peace accord between the Colombian government and the FARC (which uses Venezuelan territory as a sanctuary and was supported by Chávez) would reduce a key source of instability in the wider region. To anticipate potential turmoil in Venezuela in the coming period, Washington should be consulting regularly and at the highest levels with South American allies, especially Colombia and Brazil, who have the most at stake should the security situation deteriorate. ¶ Although many commentators have drawn attention to Cuba's role in the Venezuelan transition, and have particularly highlighted Cuba's huge dependence on Venezuelan oil and money, Brazil will probably end up being just as influential as the situation unfolds. South America's undisputed superpower -- whose leverage on Venezuela stems from key exports, especially food, and political backing -- is chiefly interested in maintaining social peace within its own neighborhood. ¶ In keeping with Brazil's own governance and political evolution in recent years, Brasilia will aim to keep the situation in Venezuela under control and to encourage moderation, gradualism, and communication on both sides. It does not want trouble on its borders. Venezuela's recent entry into the Brazil-led MERCOSUR trade group will makes this issue of even greater concern for President Dilma Rousseff's government. In this respect, there is ample coincidence of interests between Washington and Bras*í*lia.

#### US should consult Brazil on Venezuela – elections proves

**Duddy, Visiting Senior Lecturer, Duke University, 2013**

(Patrick D “Political Unrest in Venezuela” -Contingency Planning Memorandum No. 16 <http://www.cfr.org/venezuela/political-unrest-venezuela/p28936> accessed tm 7/3)

As the election approaches, the United States needs to emphasize publicly as well as privately the importance for the hemisphere of free and fair elections in Venezuela. The United States should restate its interest in renewing cooperation in areas such as counternarcotics and emphasize the continuing complementarities of the U.S. and Venezuelan economies. While the United States should emphasize the U.S. view that only Venezuelans can solve Venezuela's political problems, it should also encourage democratic countries in the region to make clear the hemisphere's concern that democracy be preserved, basic political liberties be respected, including press freedom, and violence be avoided. The importance of transparency in administration of the elections and verification of results should be stressed. At the same time, U.S. policymakers should avoid feeding the Chavista narrative that the United States is plotting the overthrow of the Bolivarian Revolution. More specifically, the United States should take the following steps as soon as possible:

* Reach out to important regional and extra-regional partners now to gauge their likely response to instability, particularly those countries that would be most directly affected (i.e., Brazil, Colombia, and the EU), and convey a sense of the range of options the U.S. government would entertain in the event of an outbreak of violence and/or interruption of democracy. It will be particularly important to engage Brazil and its Mercosur partners early because of their close relations with Chavez to minimize the possibility of misunderstandings arising between them and the United States. This should include proactively sharing information that would signal Venezuelan preparations for violence or manipulation of the electoral outcome.
* Begin identifying important actors (military and civilian officials as well as opposition figures) now whose visas would be canceled and accounts frozen in the event that they are linked to political violence and/or an interruption of democracy.
* Work to build awareness at the UN, in Europe, and in Japan of what is happening in Venezuela and attempt to organize a coalition of partners to limit an illegitimate Venezuelan administration's access to government assets held abroad as well as to the international financial system.
* Continue to stress directly to the Venezuelan government as well as publicly that the United States will accept and be prepared to work with a legitimately elected government, including one headed by Hugo Chavez or a Chavista successor, provided the election is free, fair, and constitutional.
* Leverage defense department contacts in Latin American and Spanish armed forces to communicate to the Venezuelan military leadership that they are obliged to uphold their constitution, respect human rights, and protect their country's democratic tradition.

### AT Brazil says no

#### Dialogue even with disagreement important – process matters to relationship

**Bodman and Wolfensohn, Chairs Independent Task Force CFR, 2011**

(Samuel W. Bodman and James D. Wolfensohn, Chairs; Julia E. Sweig, Project Director

“Global Brazil and U.S.-Brazil Relations” Independent Task Force Report No. 66 CAIO accessed tm 7/9)

The Task Force encourages U.S. policymakers to recognize that¶ independence will almost certainly remain a hallmark of Brazilian¶ foreign policy, even as the two countries develop a closer relationship.¶ Under Rousseff, Brazil likely will continue to engage—economically¶ and diplomatically—in regions and on issues beyond the historic¶ domain of South America. Brazilians will resist a tight U.S. embrace,¶ and warming relations will not necessarily translate into Brazil’s standing¶ in line behind the United States. But the United States and Brazil¶ can help each other advance mutual interests even without wholesale¶ policy agreements between the two.

### AT consult = normal means

#### Even if they are right that relations are good now, the plan alone reinforces shallow collaboration

**Bodman and Wolfensohn, Chairs Independent Task Force CFR, 2011**

(Samuel W. Bodman and James D. Wolfensohn, Chairs; Julia E. Sweig, Project Director

“Global Brazil and U.S.-Brazil Relations” Independent Task Force Report No. 66 CAIO accessed tm 7/9)

According to President Obama’s recent statements, U.S. policy toward¶ Brazil is based on engagement and “mutual interest and mutual¶ respect,” predicated on the belief that a strong relationship with Brazil¶ promotes both U.S. and Brazilian interests. However, U.S. and Brazilian¶ practice has not always matched this rhetoric. In a relationship¶ that has more often been characterized by distance than by close¶ friendship, substantive collaboration has been shallow and prone to¶ misunderstanding.

### AT they say “lie perm”

#### US lipservice increases tension and distrust in relationship

**Rothkopf, 2009**

(David, “The Perils of Rivarly”, Center for American Progress, March, <http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2009/03/pdf/brazil.pdf>, accessed on 7/10/13, BT)

Consequently, the way the Obama Administration chooses to respond to Brazil’s agenda

will be critical to the future of bilateral relations. If the administration adopts old school

approaches and simply tries to quash Brazil’s ambitions, or if it does what is even more

likely and only pays lip service to Brazil but slow walks the most important issues while

seeking disproportionate payment in turn from the Brazilians—such as support on difficult issues like the terms of a potential deal over the agricultural trade provisions as part of the Doha Development Round of World Trade Organization talks—then tension and distrust are likely to manifest themselves.

## Aff answer to Consultation CP

#### Consultation is normal means – cooperative relationship

Brands, Assistant Professor of Public Policy and History at Duke Sanford, 2010, Hal, “DILEMMAS OF BRAZILIAN GRAND STRATEGY”, Strategic Studies Institute, August 2010, [www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB1017.pdf](http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB1017.pdf), 7/9/13, JG

¶ At the strategic level, the two countries have broadly congruent interests. Both Washington and Brasilia desire stability in Latin America and in the larger international arena. Both countries believe in the benefits of a liberal economic order, even if they differ on what exactly that order should look like. Both nations have democratic political systems, and both would be threatened should authoritarian states in Europe or Asia come to dominate the international order. With respect to the contemporary setting in Latin America, both Brazil and the United States have a vested interest in containing authoritarian populism and seeing that Chávez does not emerge as the preeminent regional statesman.¶ These shared interests have led to bilateral cooperation—or at least accommodation—on several important issues. Collaboration on counterterrorism and organized crime issues has generally been good. In 2007, Presidents Lula and George W. Bush signed an agreement to promote the development of a regional biofuels capacity as a counterweight to President Chávez’s petro-influence. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Christopher McMullen pointed to President Lula’s administration as an exemplar of responsible, left-of-center governance in Latin America, calling it “a model for countries in the region” and a “natural regional leader and global partner.”105 For his part, President Lula has sharply criticized numerous aspects of U.S. policy in Latin America, but he has simultaneously worked to defeat the more radical positions taken by President Chávez and his allies. President Lula pushed hard for an end to the U.S. embargo against Cuba in the run-up to a regional summit in June 2009, for instance, but he ultimately helped broker a compromise that bridged the U.S. position and that of countries like Venezuela and Honduras.106 At the level of public diplomacy, President Lula has enjoyed warm personal relationships with both former President George Bush and President Barrack Obama, and U.S. officials have been at pains to emphasize the common interests that unite the two countries.107 Military cooperation has grown, with both countries providing students, visitors and lecturers to each other’s conferences and educational institutions.

#### **Consultation not necessary – US and Brazil will maintain partnership**

Hakim, president emeritus—Inter-American Dialogue, 2012

(Peter, “Inter-American Discord: Brazil and the United States,” IPEA Boletim de Economia e Politica Internacional, October 22, accessed on 7/6 at <http://www.thedialogue.org/page.cfm?pageID=32&pubID=3115>, DL)

Yet, despite their persistent disagreements, the US and Brazil are not antagonists or adversaries. The two countries have maintained friendly ties for years. US presidents and other senior officials are welcomed in Brazil, and Brazilian leaders are warmly received in Washington. The governments have consistently found ways to accommodate their differing views and defuse tensions and conflicts. For instance, only months after Brazil campaigned against a US-Colombia security pact, it signed its own, albeit modest, military accord with the US. Increasingly, Washington routinely defers to Brazil for leadership in South America—even on issues where the two countries differ. The US has supported and appreciated Brazil’s management of the UN peacekeeping mission in Haiti for the past seven years. President Obama even sought Brazilian help in dealing with the sensitive issue of Iran’s nuclear ambitions—although it later regretted doing so when Brazil joined Turkey in a far more ambitious and public negotiating role than had been anticipated. >

# Brazil Do the plan/solve Advantage CP

**\*\*\*These cards are also a reason why Brazil regional influence good**

### Brazil do it – food and agriculture

#### Brazil ag tech increases food security – global model

**Bodman and Wolfensohn, Chairs Independent Task Force CFR, 2011**

(Samuel W. Bodman and James D. Wolfensohn, Chairs; Julia E. Sweig, Project Director

“Global Brazil and U.S.-Brazil Relations” Independent Task Force Report No. 66 CAIO accessed tm 7/9)

Brazil uses its agricultural might and knowhow to ensure food security¶ both at home and overseas. Brazil is the fourth-largest exporter of food¶ globally; a world leader in staples like soy, sugarcane, coffee, and beef;¶ and a major producer of a wide range of items including tobacco, cotton,¶ orange juice, and cashews. As a country just shy of 200 million people,¶ Brazil produces enough food to meet the minimum caloric requirements¶ of about 250 million. Though 10 million Brazilian citizens still¶ lack food security, this figure is a 75 percent reduction from a decade¶ earlier and is due in large part to the success of the Fome Zero program¶ and strong economic growth. Much of the credit also goes to Brazilian¶ advances in agricultural technology.¶ Brazilian agricultural innovations have made agriculture more¶ efficient and have expanded farming to parts of the country where¶ crops could not grow roughly a decade ago, converting Brazil into an¶ agriculture powerhouse with industrial-scale farming. The Brazilian¶ Agricultural Research Corporation (Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa¶ Agropecuária, known as Embrapa) has worked since its inception in¶ 1973 to develop new farmland and has modified varieties of seeds to¶ grow in those environments.7 Agriculture now makes up a quarter of¶ Brazilian GDP and accounts for 40 percent of export revenue. According¶ to some estimates, pastureland covers nearly 25 percent of the country¶ and 150 million acres of arable land remain uncultivated.¶ Within the framework of the BRICS countries, Brazil has become¶ integral to the international effort to mitigate problems of food production¶ and hunger, which has included a commitment to develop a joint¶ strategy to ensure access to food for vulnerable populations. Cooperation¶ is strongest in Africa. Embrapa África, in conjunction with the Brazilian¶ Agency for Cooperation (ABC), has personnel stationed in Ghana,¶ Mozambique, Senegal, and Mali to coordinate food security programs,¶ which generates goodwill for Brazil and an opportunity for cooperation¶ with the United States. Initiatives under way from Latin America to the¶ Middle East to Oceania point to Brazil’s global ambitions.

#### Brazil solves food security globally

**Bodman and Wolfensohn, Chairs Independent Task Force CFR, 2011**

(Samuel W. Bodman and James D. Wolfensohn, Chairs; Julia E. Sweig, Project Director

“Global Brazil and U.S.-Brazil Relations” Independent Task Force Report No. 66 CAIO accessed tm 7/9)

The Task Force finds that Brazil’s technological innovation in agriculture¶ has allowed the country to capitalize on its natural resources and¶ global economic conditions in order to carve out a place for itself onthe world stage. Moreover, with more than one billion people undernourished¶ worldwide, Brazil’s growing contribution to global food¶ stores makes it a fundamental part of any international approach to¶ food security.

### Brazil do it – climate tech

**Brazil good at climate tech**

**Bodman and Wolfensohn, Chairs Independent Task Force CFR, 2011**

(Samuel W. Bodman and James D. Wolfensohn, Chairs; Julia E. Sweig, Project Director

“Global Brazil and U.S.-Brazil Relations” Independent Task Force Report No. 66 CAIO accessed tm 7/9)

The Brazilian energy matrix is among the least carbon intensive of¶ the major economies, and Brazil has made voluntary commitments to¶ reduce carbon output and deforestation (although the rate of deforestation¶ remains significant). The path to a lower-carbon economy¶ requires significant investment (in incentives to prevent deforestation,¶ for example) that could increase GDP and employment, though Brazilians¶ remain concerned that sustainability efforts will hamper growth.14¶ Monitoring and enforcement of climate and deforestation legislation¶ remain difficult and imperfect. Still, energy and environmental¶ issues provide Brazil with its most substantial platform for international¶ influence.

### AFF Answers – Brazil do it (also answers sphere of influence)

#### Brazil faces multitude of obstacles to success and international prominence

**Bodman and Wolfensohn, Chairs Independent Task Force CFR, 2011**

(Samuel W. Bodman and James D. Wolfensohn, Chairs; Julia E. Sweig, Project Director

“Global Brazil and U.S.-Brazil Relations” Independent Task Force Report No. 66 CAIO accessed tm 7/9)

Brazil’s successes in meeting long-standing challenges such as poverty¶ and inequality are undeniable. At the same time, Brazil’s swelling¶ middle class, substantial deepwater oil finds, and upcoming major international¶ sporting events raise expectations and create new challenges¶ for Brazil. Its major undertakings for the next decade are to absorb and¶ build on its achievements and reduce remaining social deficits. How¶ Brazil fares on these counts will significantly influence its economic¶ growth and ultimately will affect how it projects itself internationally.¶ Brazil’s ability to compete over the long term on the world stage,¶ with the likes of China and India, depends on improving infrastructure,¶ elevating the quality of basic education, increasing the number¶ of skilled laborers who supply burgeoning Brazilian industries, and¶ creating socially and environmentally sustainable conditions in which¶ innovation and small businesses can flourish. If it cannot meet these¶ challenges, it risks falling behind.¶ The stakes for Brazil are high: popular expectations of a progressive¶ and positive trajectory place great pressure on Brazil’s democratically¶ elected leaders. In light of its experience of hyperinflation, inequality,¶ poverty, and social exclusion, backsliding could have profound and negative¶ implications for the health of its democracy and social contract.

#### **Brazil economic troubles decrease effectiveness in addressing problems**

Sotero, Director, The Brazil Institute—Wilson Center, November 2012

(Paulo, Pursuing a productive relationship between the US and Brazil, accessed on 7/6 at <http://www.scribd.com/doc/115057891/Pursuing-a-Productive-Relationship-Between-the-U-S-and-Brazil-A-Wilson-Center-Policy-Brief>, DL)

Likewise, President Rousseff ’s challenge is to reverse the declining trend of economic growth that marked her first two years in office, while continuing to push for inclusion of poor Brazilians in the middle class. She has started working on that challenge. In recent months, Rousseff announced a series of ambitious and, at times, contradictory initiatives to dramatically improve the country’s deficient infrastructure and industrial productivity. Implementation of such measures has been marred, however, by the government’s poor management capacity and ideological considerations inherent to the president’s Workers Party. The Brazilian executive still needs to tackle long-delayed reforms, first and foremost on taxation policy, which dramatically increases the cost of doing business in Brazil. This and other bottlenecks have reduced Brazilian domestic productivity and international competitiveness. Left unaddressed, they will continue to undermine the government’s bold objectives and could very well compromise Brazil’s future prosperity and relevance in a world undergoing rapid transformation.